THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

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NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, APRIL 13th, 1926.

Historical Society o

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SELBY.

The cheese factory opened here last week with a good supply of milk.

Miss Frisken spent her Easter holidays at her home in Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. Garrett and son, of Toronto, spent Easter with their parents here.

We are glad to say the young people are all improving after having the measles.

Mrs. F. L. Ames has returned from Kingston General Hospital after a successful operation.

Miss K. Price has returned from Brookfield, where she had been visiting her sister, Mrs. Warren.

Miss Vera Ballance, who is teaching at Hay Bay, spent the Easter holidays at her home here.

A young daughter has arrived at J. Gollinger's.

Mr. C. Anderson, London, has bought Mr. C. Arnold's place and intends to move soon.

Visitors : Mr. and Mrs. G. Anderson and Betty at L. Anderson's; Mr. and Mrs. G. Clark and baby and Miss V. Gonu at F. L. Amey's; Roberts and Godfrey Paul at Mr. Paul's; Mr. and Mrs. L. Peters at A. Frisken's.

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Ninety-five acres more or less, being south parts of lots one, two and three in the seventh concession of Camden, bounded by the G. P. R. Railway on the south and Salmon river on the north, well fenced, twenty acres cleared, with springs of running water and the river running across said lots, with abundance of wood : and it makes a great pasture ranch. No buildings ,easy terms for sale or rent.

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Also a number of dwellings in the town of Napanee and a number in the village of Roblin and one at Robindale, and a good bit of land with same.

A clear title for all and free from encumbrance.

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ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

April 8th, 1926.

The last two days of the third session of the sixteenth legislature of Ontario were devoted to the farmer and his troubles, except for the several hours which were given to Hon. Chas. McCrea, Minister of Mines, and Jas. Lyons, former Minister of Lands and Forests, to advertise their departments. The debate heralded no announcements of any concrete help to the farmer and was barren of results except that it gave W. E. Sinclair, Liberal Leader, the opportunity to point out that the department of agriculture had ceased to function properly. If a special committee costing $30,000 was necessary to secure information about agricultural problems in Ontario,

Mr. Sinclair pointed to the department of Agriculture as being one of the best organized departments in the government, said Mr. Sinclair also scored the government and, if silence is consent, is admitted.

The session as a whole has been without any great features except as a show of overbearing Tory majority rule. Every line of investigation was stopped by the majority and every bit of legislation which might be troublesome was forced through without thought of minority rights or privileges. The Premier evaded every challenge for declarations of policy and even his own followers of some independence were left in the dark. The Premier ignores even Parliament now as he says himself, when the government decides upon a policy it will say so and go to the people." Parliament is practically no longer to be taken into the confidence of the government.

The session passed 139 bills out of 191 presented. The great majority are private bills. The only legislation of any great account was the bill to do away with bye elections for men appointed to cabinet posts within two months of a general election. There is a general opinion that a general election will be held this year on some kind of a liquor policy which is still a riddle as far as the government is concerned. At any rate there will be seven bye-elections. If these come shortly there will be no general election.

The government has neglected to do many things in Parliament that there are as many open questions around Queen's Park as there were before the session opened. Who is to be Minister of Lands and Forests ? Will the Premier continue to handle three departments ? What will the liquor policy of the Government be ? How long will the people of Ontario stand for this indecision and this one-man government ?

WILTON.

The weather continues quite cold with the roads in fairly good condition for sleighing.

No progress has been made so far with the maple syrup industry. Those who have tapped report a poor run of sap as yet. It looks as though the season would be very short this spring.

Our teacher, Miss Anglin, spent the Easter holidays at her home at Flatteress.

Mrs. John Henderson and son, Billy, of Bath, spent the holidays at James Davy's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Topping, Elgin, spent the week-end at Thos. Wallace's.

Mr. and Mrs. James Webb and family, Mount Chesney, are visiting friends here.

Mr. Ross Martin, Rochester, N.Y., spent the holidays here.

The "At Home" held in the United Church on Friday night was a decided success. The large crowd present enjoyed the good programme, also the excellent reports of last year's work.

BAY CIRCUIT.

The roads being much better and the weather fair and warm large congregations attended all the services on Sunday.

Next Sunday May Day Sunday School will be open for the year, after being closed for three months owing to the prevalence of measles in the community. A good attendance is looked for and school is to open at 10 a.m. and close promptly at 10.55 a.m.

The members of the Quarterly Board are hereby reminded of the adjourned meeting of the board to be held Monday evening in Bethany Church at 8 o'clock, to close the financial and conference year.

At the re-organization meeting of Gretna Sunday School, held on Sunday evening, at the church, the following officers were elected :

Supt.—W. Joyce.
Assistant Supt.—A. Dean.
Teachers—Mrs. Chas. Mellow, Mrs. Elmer Alkenbrack, Arthur Dean.
Assistant Teachers—L. Parks, Mrs. Ed. Carnahan, Mrs. Robert Moore, Mr. J. P. Mellow.
Supts. Departments—Missionary, Mrs. Robert Moore ; Temperance, Mrs. Clifford Moore; Cradle Roll, Mrs. Elmer Alkenbrack ; Home Department, Mrs. W. Hambly.

Laundryette !

The popular Electric Washing Machine, washes and drys without wringing. The housewives helpmate. See it at

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

THE GRAND CAFE

NAPANEE'S NEW RESTAURANT OPENS ITS DOORS WITH A BANQUET.

On Thursday evening last the Grand Cafe, under the management of Mr. Ling Lee, formerly with the Grand Cafe, of Kingston, opened its doors to the Napanee public. The restaurant is one of the handsomest eating places to be found in Central Ontario. The whole interior of the building has been rebuilt, handsome paintings adorn the walls, with low screens dividing the tables and softly shaded colored electric lights in fixtures in keeping with the colors used in decorating the walls.

For the opening the management invited nearly one hundred guests from the business men of Napanee. The screens were folded back against the walls and long tables were set the length of the hall. A full course dinner, cooked to perfection and well served, with complete new table equipment, made it a delightful repast. Following the banquet, Mr. M. P. Graham acted as chairman and toasts were proposed to the King, the Town of Napanee, Public and Fraternal Bodies, the Grand Cafe and the churches. Mr. Graham, in his opening remarks referred to the beauties of Napanee, which we all know is the prettiest town in Ontario, but most citizens are not in the habit of advertising the fact to outsiders, which they should do, as all these things are of benefit to the town.

Mr. W. A. Grange, town clerk, proposed the toast to the town of Napanee, giving his hearers a short review of some of the changes which have taken place in the town during his term of office. Mayor Bowell replied in a neat address, further reviewing the history and advantages of the town.

Mr. C. A. Walters proposed the toast to the Public and Fraternal bodies, dwelling for a moment upon the place these organizations have in the general scheme of society. Rev. A. J. Wilson responded in the absence of Mr. W. S. Herrington, who was unable to be present, and though given but short notice, gave an interesting and highly instructive address.

Councillor J. M. Simpson proposed the toast to the Grand Cafe, complimenting the management on the excellence of the banquet and the splendid appointments and decorations of the Cafe.

Mr. Ling Lee, the manager, responded in a few words, welcoming the guests to the Grand Cafe and hoped his relations with the citizens of Napanee would be pleasant, as he already felt quite at home and again thanked the guests for their presence at the opening of the new Cafe.

Mr. Peter Lee, proprietor of the Grand Cafe, Kingston, also gave a short address, stating that he had many Napanee friends and already and wished success to the new venture.

The Churches was proposed by Councillor MacGregor and responded to by Rev. J. H. H. Coleman. Both gentlemen expressed their pleasure in attending the opening banquet, with its correct details, faultless service, especially felicitating the manager upon the unusual manner of opening a new business with a complimentary banquet.

Mr. Wilfred Wilson proposed a vote of thanks to the Grand Cafe, which was a mark of progress, which citizens and visitors would no doubt appreciate. Mr. P. Gleeson seconded the motion, complimenting the management on the opening of a new place of business, which would further advertise Napanee, and wished them every success.

Mr. Anglin, of Kingston, the contractor of the work of fitting up the building, was present and was complimented highly on the excellence of the work.

CAMDEN EAST.

K. L. Amey has purchased the residence owned by Mrs. Lucas and is moving.

Miss Maude Russell, of Peterboro Normal School, spent the Easter holidays at her home here.

Miss Marjory Riley, Toronto, and Miss Marian Riley, Ottawa, spent the holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. Riley and sister, Jean.

Miss Cecelia Oster, Kingston, accompanied by a couple of girl friends at R. J. Oster's.

Miss Eleanor Nonez and her aunt, Miss L. Hinch, of Napanee, were at the former's home for the holidays.

Mrs. A. Perry and daughter, Bessie, of Brighton, spent a few days last week with her sister, Mrs. C. Boulton and other relatives.

Arthur Hinch, Toronto, spent last week-end with his mother, Mrs. L. Hinch.

Yvonne, Harriet and George Salsbury, Kingston, spent the holidays with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Salsbury, River Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Hinch and little son, David, of Kingston, spent Easter with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Burgoyne.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Salsbury, of Kingston, spent Easter with his parents, River Road.

Miss Frances Alkenbrack was at her home here for the holidays.

Miss Thelma Skinner spent the holidays with her aunt, Mrs. Fred Switzer, Desmond.

Mr. and Mrs. John Tipson are visiting friends in Kingston.

Miss Norma Blakely spent last week with her aunt, Mrs. J. Samson, Newburgh Road.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Skinner and family spent last week in Toronto with relatives.

Miss Bessie Stedman, of Queen's, Kingston, with her mother and sister Alma.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT CAMDEN EAST

To the Editor of the Napanee Express—

Dear Sir :—

In accordance with provisions made in the Church Union Act in so doing, the Presbyterian congregation at Camden East voted out of union previous to June 10, 1925. Subsequent to this Act on the part of the Presbyterians, the United Church entered a claim for the Camden East Presbyterian Church property, and elected that this claim should come before the Church Property Commission for settlement. This Commission held a sitting at Belleville on Feb. 26, 1926, since which time the property has once more been in undisputed possession of their church. The reasons for this, and the conditions under which the Presbyterians elected to remain out of union, have given rise to many misunderstandings and consequent mis-statements, some of which I ask permission to explain.

The sad story of beginning in the fall of 1920, when co-operation brought about between the Methodists and Presbyterians of this place. Both congregations were interviewed by a joint commission of Methodist and Presbyterian ministers appointed by their respective churches for the purpose. A number of the conditions and representations made to the Presbyterians, and under which they were induced to enter co-operation are embodied and confirmed in a statement made to Kingston Presbytery May 13, 1920, by the chairman of that commission and all contained in the Presbytery minutes of that date. "It must be distinctly understood," said Mr. ——, "that in no sense is it a matter of amalgamation." The various churches of their own accord agree to work together under the better to serve God and the community. Where two or more churches agree to co-operate no transfer of property is made, the status of the elders and other officers is in no wise altered, the communion rolls are kept separate and entire. In every way the rights of the individual are safe-guarded.

In entering the scheme of co-operation the Presbyterians made certain stipulations. Among others they closed their own church doors, discontinued their church services and worshipped with the Methodists in the Methodist church. In consideration of this the Presbyterians were promised that a Presbyterian minister would take charge of the co-operating congregation. This was not done. When the committee on co-operation made this promise they did so without any assurance it could be fulfilled and were aware there were wide substantial reasons for believing it could not be fulfilled, and these did prove fulfilled. The promise was unconditional and unfulfilled. It was also stated very definitely that if either party should find that co-operation was not in accordance with their preferences, such party was at liberty to withdraw at any time they saw fit. This term in particular was assured and emphasized many times.

The scheme did not prove a satisfactory one from the Presbyterian standpoint. Practically none of the conditions made on 20th were fulfilled. It was felt that instead of co-operation of a Presbyterian congregation with the Methodists, the scheme had resolved itself into an absorption of a Presbyterian congregation by the Methodists. We have already conceded that certain terms which should not have been promised were made, but even those that were possible of fulfilment were not attempted. After nearly four years of so-called co-operation and having no means of determining that Union would prove any more satisfactory, the Presbyterians decided to vote out of union.

Notwithstanding all the foregoing, an application was made to the Presbyterian church property by the United church. In this it was claimed that co-operation meant union and that because the Presbyterians had gone into co-operation they had gone irrevocably into union and that had taken was altogether illegal, and claiming the only legal vote possible under the circumstances would be one in which Methodists, as well as Presbyterians should take part. This would mean that Methodists who had no say as to whether their own individual congregation should go into or stay out of union, would hold in their hands the action of Presbyterians in this respect. In Western Ontario, some congregations as they thought to meet with the requirements of the law, allowed the Methodists to vote and by so doing forfeited their church property.

At a sitting of the Church Property Commission at Gananoque, a finding was made that co-operation was what the significance of the term would imply, namely, co-operation and union, that Presbyterians under co-operation had a right to vote on church union and that it was illegal for Methodists to vote with them.

Another point claimed that there had been no legal authority obtained to hold a meeting relative to voting, and that such authority should have been obtained from one who had five years previous been clerk of a joint session, when this congregation was in the same charge with Newburgh.

Moreover, the session of which this party formed a part, had not existed for five years and he even

(Continued on page 5)

EASTER SUN-RISE SERVICE IN THE GARDEN OF THE GODS

Colorado Springs,
April 5th, 1926.

In the chill gray dawn of Easter morning we started for the sun-rise service in the Garden of the Gods, a tract of five hundred acres, near Colorado Springs, Cak, ,remarkable for grotesque forms of huge red and white sandstone, many of which bear local names, such as Seal Rock, Cathedral Spire, and Kissing Camels. At the gateway of the Garden is a bright red rock 325 feet above the surrounding surface. It was at the foot of this rock, with its sheer straight wall reaching upwards that the service was to be held.

Sleepily, for we had not as yet banished the deep mountain slumbers from our eyes, we viewed the wonderful mountain peaks, which showed cold and gray in the early dawn, against a cloudless indigo sky. Pike's Peak, in all its snow-capped grandeur, looked lower than the others, because of its greater distance, but it really towered four thousand feet higher than any of the other peaks.

From our pre-occupation of driving among the rapidly increasing number of cars, many of which stalled, unexpectedly, on the steep grades, through ice, we became aware that Pike's Peak, which a few minute earlier had been conspicuous for its encircling whiteness, had, as a result of its greater elevation, caught the first tint of the rising sun, which changed it to a delicate rose. A few minutes later, the other peaks caught the early light, transforming the lifeless things of beauty.

At the Garden of the Gods, a great throng had already assembled. Some venturesome spirits had even climbed to the top of this gigantic rock, to better view the assembly.

A smaller rock at the base of the great red one, formed a tombike opening, before which was placed a large wreath. As the drama which followed, this representated the tomb where Jesus was laid. Around a pine near the tomb, a guard was stated, shields and spears of silver flashing in the firelight. The morning light had not reached this side of the rock. One of the guards kept watch, pacing in front of the tomb.

Sharp at six o'clock "The Morning Call' rang out by buglars. As the last echo of the call came from the hills, the lilting, yet age-seen sourge chimes slowly rang "Sweet Hour of Prayer." Clear, sweet, lingeringly last notes died away, and then something happened which was not on the programme, something which the cranks, busy with his cranks, did not anticipate.

The slab before the tomb fell, and a sudden unseen force swept over the crowd, tearing at our clothes, blowing the sheets of programs from their hands, the elevation near the tomb, whipping the guard's tunic about him, and then it died away as suddenly as it had come.

The slab was replaced, the music adjusted, and we sang, "The Living Christ is Breaking." Then followed a prayer, every word of which came clearly to the ten thousand listeners. A musical selection, "The Holy City," followed, by three ladies on Harpiphone and two violins.

Then came the meaning :—

1. The resurrection—a roll of thunder, panic and flight of the guards. Two angels rolled away the stone ; Jesus came forth.

2. The visit of the women.

3. Peter and John at the tomb bringing back the linen clothes.

4. Christ appears to Mary Magdalene.

A song followed "In The Garden" sung by a lady, clear and beautiful, and so on to the last number, "Nearer My God to Thee," played by the chimes.

We came back to earth suddenly to find it flooded with warm sunshine. Easter Sunday, in spite of the weather man's prophecy to the contrary, was going to be ideally beautiful.

INEZ OHLMAN-LEPEL.

MARLBANK.

Although the crows and robins are quite plentiful around here the weather is not very favorable for the seeding of snow yet and more comes nearly every day. Owing to the cold, backward weather very little crop has been made yet.

Large crowds are attending the special services which are being held in the United church here and both young and old are enjoying Miss Meiklejohn's singing, and the splendid sermons which they hear every night.

Mr. B. McCutchen, of Toronto, and Mr. J. Hawley, of Enterprise, spent last week-end here with their parents.

A little son has come to gladden the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Gunn.

Mrs. Jess York, who has been confined to the house for a couple of weeks, is around again and her many friends will be glad to see her out around again soon.

Miss Mildred Young, Dr. Burrows and several others are also on the sick list.

The two milliners' shops are doing quite a business. It will soon be warm enough to put on summer hats.

Mr. Derochier has moved out of the village a short distance in the house lately owend by Mr. L. Prue, and Mr. W. Lewis and family are going in the house they vacated.

If you want results use the Classified Adv. Column in The Napanee Express.

Rich in Misfortunes.

At the end of life a man finds himself rich, not so much by his fortune as by his misfortunes. The Persians had a vase of glass, within which empty sins colorless, but when filled with wine flashed forth many rare pictures. So a bosom empty of a heart of pain makes a lusterless life, but a bosom in which a heart bleeds reveals hidden virtues.

To See is to Believe.

"If I come in your yard will your dog bite me?" asked Weary Willie. "I'm not certain, mister," replied the woman of the house, "but the man who sold him to us says that he'll chase a tramp 10 miles without stopping. But I'm not going to believe it till I see it done."

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

BY G. C. TRUMBULL,
(Editor of The Sunday School Times.)

THE BEGINNING OF SIN

Sunday, April 18—Genesis 3:1-24

GOLDEN TEXT :

For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive (I. Cor. 15:22).

God had never discover for himself how sin came into the human race. Science has no explanation for it ; psychology cannot account for it—although both try to do so. But God has revealed it, early in His Word, and then shows the tragic and unending consequences of sin, throughout the history and teaching in the sixty-six books of the Bible.

God had provided everything that Adam and Eve needed, and had placed them in a perfect environment, including His own presence. He set up just one simple test of their loyalty to Him : abstinence from partaking of "the tree of the knowledge of good and evil," telling them plainly that to eat of it would mean death.

Then Satan was permitted to test them. Why, we do not know ; we may trust God in this as in all else. We may not comprehend the mystery of Satan's use of the serpent to tempt Eve, but the fact is to be accepted. Remembering that Satan is always a liar, and the father of it, as the Lord Jesus said (John 8:44), he begins his attack in the Garden of Eden by casting doubt in God's Word. "Yea, hath God said ?" he begins, and then at once he misrepresents what God had said.

It was the same method that he followed, centuries later, when tempting the Son of God in the wilderness. God had just declared that Jesus was His Son, and Satan questioned it (Matthew 4:3, 6). When find ourselves doubting in any way the words of God as given to us in His Book, let us recognize the calling card of the Adversary.

Eve did not stick to the words of God, but she added to them—which is just as dangerous as to substract. God had told them not to eat of the tree ; Eve said they had been forbidden even to touch it, which was not so.

Then Satan became bolder—he always does, when we follow along with him. He gave God the lie ! "Ye shall not surely die," said the Liar ; and Eve foolishly believed him. Let us not be surprised at this, for we have believed Satan's lies, uttered in direct rejection of God's Word, countless times.

The Apostle John tells us that all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father" (I. John 2:16). Notice that Satan made exactly that threefold appeal of sin to Eve, for we read that, "when the woman saw that the tree was good for food (lust of the flesh), and that it was pleasant to the eyes (lust of the eyes), and a tree to be desired to make one wise (pride of life)," she took the fatal step of sin and death. Those are the three approaches to our life that Satan and sin make today.

Did God keep his word, after Adam and Eve had both sinned, and did they "in the day" that they ate of the tree "surely die"? God always keeps his word. There is no doubt that they died spiritually at once, becoming conscious of sinfulness and sin, as all their descendants have been by birth from that day to this. Physical death came later.

They were overwhelmingly conscious of their own sin and sinfulness then. By some mystery God has revealed they were now guiltly conscious of their nakedness, whereas before that all knew "they were both naked, the man and his wife, and were not ashamed. And they made a pathetic, futile attempt to cover their nakedness with self-made garments of fig leaves. It is plainly a type of sinful man's futile efforts to cover, or atone for, the consequences of his sin by his own activities of good works. There is a better way, as the end of the chapter shows God's way, not man's.

Dr. R. A. Torrey, Christian cartoonist, has called attention in one of his pictures to man's first words to God recorded in the Bible, and man's last words to God. The first was Adam's shrinking reply to God's call : "I heard Thy voice in the garden, and I was afraid . . . and I hid myself." The last words in the Bible addressed to God are those of the Apostle John : "Even so, come, Lord Jesus." Sinful man does not want to see God. Cleansed and restored man longs to see Him.

God's several judgments for the first sin, pronounced on the serpent, on the woman, on the man, and on the face of the earth, should be studied carefully. But in the midst of them there shines out the first inspired mention of the gospel—the Protevangelium, as it is called—God said to the serpent concerning itself and the woman's seed : "It shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel." We know that the great coming seed of the woman was Jesus Christ, the Son of God, born of a woman, as Paul tells us. He came man, to be born of a virgin —born of a woman, but not of a man. The bruising of His heel part than the heel ; Satan, thus permitted Himself to be wounded, temporarily, by Satan, who has the power of death (Hebrews 2:14), but it was in order that He might, thereby, overcome and destroy Satan, and that of all who, trusting his head for time and eternity.

Another foreglean of the Gospel is given in this chapter, when God rejected the ineffective covering for sin provided by the man-made garments of self-righteousness, and "unto Adam also and to his wife did the Lord God make coats of skins, and clothed them." This required the shedding of the blood of the animals in anticipation of the shedding of the blood of Jesus, for our sins, that we might be clothed by His righteousness.

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KEPT IN THE FAMILY.

Trade Secrets Which Are as Carefully Guarded as Family Jewels.

There is a family living in Norfolk, England, in which the business of reed-thatching has been handed down from father to son for more than four hundred years, says Answers. Their name is Farman, and they live at Salhouse, near the Broad of that name.

Reed-thatching fell on bad times before the war, but is now reviving, so much so that the present Mr. Farman has four apprentices and employs about thirty men.

A good reed thatch is fifteen inches thick, and the reeds are never cut. The only difference between modern methods of thatching and those of four hundred years ago is that tarred string is now used for tying the reeds into bundles, instead of the bramble stalks which were the ancient binding material.

In the old days sons usually followed in their fathers' footsteps, and even now there remain a few trades in which the old tradition holds good and, as hereditary secrets of the craft descend from one generation to another. One such industry is gold-beating. This is among the oldest crafts in existence, and the tools and methods are practically the same to-day as they were 2,000 years ago. The only difference is that whereas in the old days gold was beaten between the leaves of parchment, gold-beater's skin is now used for this purpose.

The manufacture of the skin is itself something of a trade secret, which belongs to one English family for several generations. It is a lengthy process, as it takes three months to make the membrane tough enough to stand constant beating with a sixteen-pound hammer.

Rat-catchers, especially London rat-catchers, have secrets which are never given away, and which remain in the same family for hundreds of years. The official rat-catcher to the London County Council says that each male member of his family has devoted his life to rat-catching ever since the year 1703. He keeps ferrets, but on one occasion made a wager that he would catch a thousand rats in three nights without using either dogs or ferrets.

As he says, anyone can kill rats, but catching them alive is a different and more skilful business. The bait which he uses, and which has been used by his family for four generations, is his particular secret. He declares that it is so attractive that it will waken even a sleeping rat. It also contains a dope which sends the rat as chloroform does on a human being.

THE MOST ENGLISH TOWN.

Dudley's Population Is 98 Per Cent. English.

The English are a migratory people. Not only do they plant themselves in every part of the world, but even at home they wander away from their native towns to seek their fortunes elsewhere.

"I have been at pains to calculate the volume of this movement," writes James A. Kilpatrick in the London Mail. "I work out at one-third of the whole population—that is to say, one out of every three persons in England and Wales is elsewhere than in the place of his birth."

Norfolk and Cornwall are the counties that keep the largest proportion of their native children, Middlesex, Surrey, and Essex lose the most. London, of course, absorbs the great majority of migrants from the latter counties. Yorkshiremen are less migratory than Lancashire men and Cheshire folk more so than those of Devonshire. Middlesex retains only 400 per 1,000 of its native population, but Norfolk has the high proportion of 633 per 1,000.

It is in the large towns, however, that the migratory movement is most marked. Only about 58 per cent. of Sheffield's population was born there; in Manchester the percentage is 61, in Leicester 63, Leeds 66, Birmingham 68, London 69, and Liverpool 70. There are over 200,000 Liverpool natives domiciled in other towns; 240,000 Manchester folk live and work outside their own city; Birmingham has lost 280,000 of its native population by the same process, and nearly half Londoners number nearly 1,500,000.

These figures do not represent an actual loss of English population, for the gaps left by natives from these towns is compensated for by the volume of immigration from other England's population is largely English population is considered—and Scottish, Welsh, Irish, Colonials, and naturalised foreigners are exactly balanced. Only Dudley, Earl's arch of Constantinople, had been deposed, and was succeeded by Photius, who announced the schism of the East in 867, and passed a sentence of excommunication on the Bishop of Rome. The churches became reunited towards the end of the ninth century and remained so until the middle of the eleventh century, when in 1054 Michael Cerularius, Patriarch of the East, renewed the condemnation of the Latin Church, and was in turn excommunicated by Pope Leo IX. Efforts towards reunion were made from time to time, and at Ferrara (1439) the Greek prelates signed a decree of union, but were forced by the people and clergy to repudiate it. Since then the two communions have remained separate.

"Heathens."

"Heathens" are dwellers upon heaths. The word heathen acquired its meaning from the fact that at the introduction of Christianity into Germany the wild dwellers on the heaths "longest resisted the truth."

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.
ROBT. LIGHT.

CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY MARKETING CONFERENCE

Officers of the cheese factories in this county have received invitations this week inviting them to each send a representative to attend a conference to discuss the marketing of dairy products which will be held in Peterboro, Ont., on April 15th and 16th. This conference will be addressed by authorities on the marketing of dairy products, including Mr. F. G. Swoboda, General Manager of the Wisconsin Cheese Producers Federation, whose presence at the conference has been arranged by the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

In view of the great changes that are taking place in the methods of marketing dairy products in countries such as New Zealand and Australia, which are Canada's chief competitors on the British markets, it is felt that our Canadian methods of marketing dairy products should be improved in every way possible. In this connection the Agricultural Inquiry Committee of the Ontario Legislature, which has been investigating methods of marketing farm products, has recommended that co-operative marketing should be encouraged wherever practical.

At the conference to be held in Peterboro, and which will be attended by representatives from cheese factories in all parts of Ontario, practically all sides of the marketing problem will be discussed. This is the first conference of the kind that has ever been held in the province.

The largest cheese-selling organization in Canada, and one of the largest in the world is the Quebec Co-operative Federation, which last year sold over 250,000 boxes of cheese. It is expected that Mr. J. A. Paquette, of this company, will be one of the speakers. There will be a banquet on the evening of the first day at which the two main speakers will be Mr. Swoboda and Hon. John S. Martin, Provincial Minister of Agriculture. Other prominent speakers will be Mr. W. A. Weir, of Toronto, representing the Ontario Honey Pool ; Mr. W. B. Roadhouse, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario ; Mr. J. F. Singleton, Chief, Division of Dairy Markets, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa ; Dairy Commissioner George H. Barr, and Mr. F. C. Hart, Director of Co-operative Marketing, Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

The annual meeting of United Dairymen Co-operative, Limited, the largest cheese selling organization in Canada, will be held during the first afternoon of the conference, and in connection with it. Last year United Dairymen Co-operative, Limited, sold cheese for approximately 160 cheese factories. Its sales amounted to over $3,200,000.00. This year it expects to sell cheese for approximately 200 factories, and to make some important new developments. The delegates who attend the conference will be able to find just how this company is handling and co-operates. Its General Manager, Mr. W. W. Moore, has recently returned from Great Britain where he investigated the system of marketing dairy products being followed by the New Zealand and Australian Dairy Produce Control Boards which have full control of the selling of all the dairy products exported by their dominions. Mr. Moore will present a report on the results of his trip.

NEW LAND FOR CHICKENS

(Experimental Farm Notes)

Of the four main factors affecting the life of a hen—breeding, rearing, housing and feeding—probably none of them is as important as rearing. These pullets are not bred into a hen, they cannot be fed out, but no matter how well bred a bird may be, if it is not well reared, it is not likely to be profitable, and profit is the goal of other poultry men. On the other hand, unless housing and feeding (after maturity) have been very adverse to the bird, the fault can be corrected, and the flock brought into a state of profitableness.

"Beginner's luck," is more or less a superstition, but applied to chicken-rearing, it is almost truism, for, if the man or woman, starting in with chickens on new land, has ordinary "poultry sense" he is almost sure to raise good, husky birds, whereas the most experienced poultryman who tries to raise his chickens on old and contaminated soil, is sure to have high mortality during the growing period, and later on, as well.

To get the best results, chickens should be reared on soil that has had no poultry, or poultry manure, on it for at least a year. Soil contains the best germs for and should, if possible, be cropped.

The most serious, but by no means the only result of using soil for some years after poultry bringing up the youngsters, is worm infestation, and this is a condition that is responsible for a big loss to many poultry men.

The most common types of worms found in fowls, are round, caecal and hair worms. These all harbour in the intestines, passing out their eggs with the droppings. In the case of the first two, if these eggs are picked up by the chickens, or other hens, they will develop in their new host, with very little trouble, and, particularly in the young stock, if they are in any quantity. Tape worms have a different life history, and a more difficult to control, as the eggs, must be eaten by an intermediate host, such as snails, slugs, etc., in which they develop, completing their development in the intestines of the fowl after it has picked up this intermediate host.

Once a fowl has become infested with intestinal worms, it is a difficult matter to rid it of them, and the best remedy is prevention, which is to raise your chickens on new land.

H. M. GREENWOOD,
Poultry Inspector for B. C.

A "Want Adv." in the columns of The Express brings results.

Mexican Plague-Spot

For some years Tia Juana has been regarded by millions of people as the most notorious moral plague spot on the continent. It is a wide-open town where all kinds of sport and debauchery are rampant. It happens to be in Lower California, Mexico, and the governor takes the view that people ought to be permitted to enjoy themselves. Therefore American moral reformers are somewhat at a disadvantage. But they point out that the place is kept by American money and that if this was withdrawn the place would revert to its original state as an obscure, dirty little Mexican hamlet. Naturally enough the Americans who have their millions invested in the race track and other forms of amusement and the Mexican Government which gets a handsome rake-off are opposed to interfering with Tia Juana. But events which have recently come to light are alarming American business men and Mexican officials. Four lives were destroyed a short time ago as a direct result of the dissipation which is not only permitted but protected by Mexican authorities and the American business men who profit by the amusement. Two young women were criminally assaulted while under the influence of some drug administered in cocktails by wife and the girls in a room, turned on the gas and the four met death. Whether these girls were willing that they should thus pass out, is a matter for speculation.

The victims of what have been called the "chaste amusements" are not Mexicans but Americans. The father of the family was T. M. Peteet, a Southerner, who lived originally in New Orleans but later moved to Montana and not long ago to San Diego, an American town eighteen miles from Tia Juana. A short time before the family is what the Peteets were divorced before either of the girls concerned were married and in the interval, Mrs. Peteet was married to a man named Durand, and Clyde, the elder daughter, was born of this marriage. When Durand died the two re-married and later on Audrey, eighteen at the time of her suicide, was born. On January 30, the Peteet family, somewhat bored with life in San Diego, decided to make a trip to Tia Juana. They remained from Saturday to Wednesday and on Wednesday Peteet and his two daughters went into a saloon to hear some Hawaiian musicians. Peteet seated at a table having a drink of beer when the bartender asked if he might introduce another guest, who proved to be the Chief of Police. The chief politely asked to have a dance with the younger daughter and they danced together several times.

Other drinks were bought and the party enlarged. Peteet declares that one round must have been drugged, for he lost consciousness and awoke up in his hotel. His daughters had disappeared, but they were discovered at the hotel. Both girls made statements in which they declared that they had been criminally attacked after having been supplied with liquor or drugs. The family returned to San Diego and there, apparently, the full extent of the tragedy that overwhelmed the girls was realized. On February 6 the bodies of the four were found in a room filled with gas. The doors and windows had been sealed, and the gas stove turned on. Peteet had a loaded revolver beside him, and it may be that he threatened the girls and their mother with this if they did not find his proposal that they should commit suicide together congenial. There were also statements left by the two girls and by the father. He wrote: "I and my family are of the best Southern blood. Death always was preferred to dishonor by our women. We are wiping out the stain. Push this case and, if you can, have the Government avenge our wrongs. We will appreciate it where we go, maybe."

The sensational circumstances forced action by the Mexican authorities. The chief of police was arrested and a dozen other Americans who were bartenders, chauffeurs and proprietors of cabarets. The American Secretary of State was communicated with and he addressed the Mexican Government, which announced its intention thoroughly to investigate the affair and to be cautious. He entered the lowest dive, permitted himself and his daughters to mix promiscously and drink with the most disreputable company. It may be that he and his girls were misunderstood. Perhaps they were believed to be no better than the professional prostitutes who swarm in Tia Juana. Such women are licensed by the Mexican Government and prey upon the visitors.

The race track was opened in 1915, after American racing and sporting men had come to an agreement with the Mexican Government, which permitted horse racing and other sports of a less respectable kind. The coming of prohibition gave Tia Juana a great boom. Americans and Canadian flock there by the thousand in the winter months. It was to cater to them that Tia Juana was made a sort of American Monte Carlo. It is said that at the peak of the season 180,000 Americans have been there and be spotted in a single day, and it is estimated that each visitor leaves at least $10 in the place. They can bet on the races or play cards or drink liquor or amuse themselves in more questionable ways. The Mexicans regard this place as a valuable asset in operation, for the Government is said to get a rake-off of about $15,000 a day in the busy season, and the Mexicans do not like that their own Capital should be corrupted.

Sarmatia.

Sarmatia was the ancient name of the country in Asia and Europe between the Caspian Sea and the Vistula river. It included Russia proper and Poland. The Sarmatians were subjugated by the Goths in the fourth century. In the next century they joined the Huns in invading Western Europe.

The Difference.

"What's the difference between a pair and a royal straight flush?"
"A good deal."

Reports on Canada's Crops

At frequent intervals throughout the season the Bank of Montreal issues reports on the progress of the crops in Canada. These reports, telegraphed to headquarters from the Managers of the Bank's 600 Branches, cover every Province and form a reliable index of crop conditions.

The reports are furnished free. Upon request at any Branch of the Bank your name will be placed on our mailing list.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Total Assets in Excess of $750,000,000.00

COST DECREASED, PRODUCTION INCREASED

Three things are clearly demonstrated in an ordinary covering five years of the Canadian National Egg-Laying Contests conducted by the Poultry Division of the Experimental Farms, points out the report of the fourth and fifth contests just issued, namely, that the total cost of feeding a pen of ten birds has steadily decreased since 1919-20, that the average production has steadily increased and that the cost per dozen for feed has steadily decreased. In 1919-20 the cost of feed for a pen of ten birds was $33.12 ; in 1923-24 it was $20.81. The average production of eggs per bird in 1919-20 was 122.5 ; in 1923-24 it was 169.6 In 1919-20 the birds in these egg-laying contests numbered 1,616 ; in 1920-21 the number was 2,480 ; in 1921-22 it was 2,590 ; in 1922-23 the round 3000 had been reached and in 1923-24 no fewer than 3,610 were entered. Thus in five years the number of birds entered more than doubled.

WHAT NEEDS TO BE PLANTED EARLY

(Experimental Farms Note.)

The seed of certain kinds of vegetables should be sown early in the spring for best results, these should be prepared to begin operations in the garden as soon as the soil is dry enough. These plants of which the leaves are eaten which should be started early are, lettuce, spinach, mustard and cress, and there is may types of planting them too soon. Other vegetables which are grown for their bulbs or roots should be planted after the danger of frost is over. However, cabbage and cauliflower, if well hardened off before setting out, will stand several degrees of frost.

The earlier that fruit and ornamental trees of all kinds are planted after the ground is dry enough to work in the spring, the more successful will the planting be. The same applies to bush fruits, strawberries and other herbaceous perennials. Once the soil loses the moisture of early spring and the hot, dry winds come, a much larger proportion of plants is likely to die than if planted earlier. Hence, our advice, based on experience, is to start planting just as soon as possible after the ground has thawed out.

Windmill 600 Feet Wide.

A gigantic windmill, with air-vanes 300 feet long, which will generate electricity at 2 per cent. of the present cost, is now under construction near Leipzig, Germany.

A massive steel tower 2,000 feet high will support the revolving wheel of 600 feet diameter, which carries the air-vanes. The average velocity of the wind in the vicinity of Leipzig is estimated to revolve the windmill at a speed of 250 revolutions per minute, and at this speed each gigantic air-blade will develop 1,700 horse-power.

The windmill tower will also be used as a radio-broadcasting and receiving station, and an interesting novelty is contemplated in the form of a restaurant built half-way up the steel tower, 1,000 feet from the ground.

The cost of construction is placed at $300,000, and there are practically no running expenses. Another giant windmill is to be erected near Berlin if the experiment is successful.

Here and There

Charles Reddock, housemover of Calgary, Alta., has undertaken what seemed to be an impossible task of moving sixty houses over mountain roads from Bankhead to Banff. In forty days he moved thirty-eight of the houses six and a half miles.

Exports from Canada for the month of February were $87,512,147 while imports were recorded at $70,908,980 for the same period. For the twelve months ending February 28 last, exports reached a value of $1,297,744,683 while imports were fixed at $911,107,055.

One of the largest business transactions recorded in the West took place here on March 11th last when the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers mailed approximately 190,000 cheques amounting to a total of $37,000,000, to members of the wheat pool.

The rapid development of the fish oil and fish products industry on the Pacific coast this year may necessitate the fitting up of three coastwise vessels as tankers to carry oil from the reduction plants. Last year one vessel found this method successful. Fish reduction plants, it is estimated, will produce 10,000 tons of fish meal and fertilizer this year.

President E. W. Beatty, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has asked approval of the shareholders for the construction of two new passenger vessels of the type of "Montcalm," "Montclare," and "Montrose," to be available for service in May, 1927, and five freight vessels of 8,500 tons, with a sea speed of about 14 knots, also to be ready for 1927.

During the past season 1,235 moose and 3,508 deer were killed in New Brunswick. Of the former 207 fell to the guns of non-resident hunters and 617 of the latter. In the same year animals killed for fur included 1,567 raccoon; 6,017 skunk; 18,314 muskrat; 5,410 foxes; 9,470 ermine; 177 martin; 2,823 mink; 106 otter; 67 fisher and 192 bear.

The Canadian champion two year old Ayrshire heifer, "Princess Beatrice" 3rd, owned and bred by the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, has another record in supply of milk, and butter fat. From January 12 to March 15 she produced 4,910 pounds of milk, an average of 67 pounds a day. Butter fat was 220 pounds for the same period, equal to 275 pounds of butter.

Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary paid a private visit to the first Exhibition of Paintings and Sculpture by Canadian artists which is being shown in London. Among the exhibits are pictures by Leonard Richmond of Lake Moraine, Lake O'Hara and Lake Louise, painted by the artist during his visit to the Canadian Rockies last year with the Trail Riders.

According to an announcement by D. C. Coleman, vice-president and general manager of western lines of the C.P.R. at Winnipeg, the Canadian Pacific Railway is to construct a hotel of 200 guest rooms on a downtown site at Regina. This hotel is being built in response to a request voiced on many occasions by representatives of the citizens of Regina.

GET IT AT WALLACE'S

Here's a Hard One.

We have been asked so many amazing questions by readers that it is a little difficult to pick out the greatest. One, however, which remains indelibly on our memory was: "Whether a chimera buzzing in a vacuum would be able to devise criminal intentions?" What do you think about it?

Tropical Fruits in Venezuela.

All sorts of tropical fruits, such as oranges, limes, bananas, plantains, mangoes, pawpaw, etc., and all sorts of vegtables are grown in Venezuela in sufficient quantities for local market, where they are very cheap, but none is being exported from this district.

Been Buying on Margin?

"You have no reason to be ashamed of your poverty if you acquire it honestly," remarks Life. "But I'll bet you have acquired it honestly enough, but so blamed foolishly as to be mightily ashamed of it

Dodging the Census.

It is no joke being a census official in Kenya Colony, where, according to recent reports, the natives have objected to the enumeration of the population because they think that it is unlucky to count themselves or their wives.

In other countries the counting of heads has sometimes presented difficulties. The first Chinese census showed a total population of 28,000,000. It was taken to serve as a basis for the imposition of a poll-tax. Some years later another census was taken, the object this time being to organize the provision of relief in a period of famine. The population had grown to 105 000,000.

Probably the most remarkable census ever taken was the Domesday Book, of which are contained in Domesday Book. It gives a complete and living picture of the England of that day, and has been described as of high authority as unique. The information which it contained, however, was not always willingly given.

Infinite trouble is taken in the preparation of the indices, but one story, told by a British administrator, shows that there is no way of the census-maker is hard. On one occasion he had to point out to a native enumerator some discrepancy in his figures.

"But surely," protested the enumerator, "your honor can supply noughts at discretion."

Fewer People In the Tropics.

Only about twenty-eight per cent. of the world's population at this time live in the tropics, while seventy-two per cent. occupy the temperate zones, including the few in the tropical countries. Looking ahead it is estimated that seventy-two per cent. of the products necessary to support the future populations of the world will have to come from the tropical countries while only twenty-eight per cent. will be expected from the temperate climes.

RISKS RUN FOR FUN.

Spectacular "Stunts" Achieved at the Peril of Life and Limb.

Harry Lorraine, one of the dare-devils of the English film world, recently crashed through a plate-glass window on a motor-cycle racing at full speed and emerged almost unhurt.

This was done quite deliberately, as one of the thrills in a screen play. Mr. Lorraine has performed many feat on two previous occasions, the only precaution he takes being to close his eyes for the one fatal occasion, owing to a slight skid when a few yards from the window, he received forty-one cuts.

Many people face danger daily in order that others may be amused. For instance, the professional acrobat. Despite the safeguard of the wide-spread net, his calling remains a dangerous one, demanding supreme nerve, courage, and well-nigh superhuman skill.

Strangely enough, it is often the most spectacular tricks which are actually the most perilous. That apparently safe and easy trick, the double somersault from the boards of the stage is one of the most difficult of the lot. The jumper has no spring-board, and must gather every nerve and sinew for one stupendous effort. If he fails he runs the risk of a broken neck.

Yet this trick is over so quickly that it fails to thrill the onlooker. Very different is that popular stunt of erecting a wobbly table, chair, and ladder into a tottering tower up which the acrobat climbs, until finally the whole erection crashes to the ground. This looks very, very dangerous.

Yet any acrobat will tell you it is an easy trick. It involves only two things—the knack of balancing and the trick of falling properly. In this trick the acrobat lands on the stage on his back, and he has a clear twenty feet in which to arrange his fall.

But sometimes the unexpected leads to disaster. On one occasion, when a well-known acrobat was performing this feat, the lights failed. He fell and broke three ribs and sustained concussion.

The famous American acrobat, Du Callon, sustained a nasty fall when performing in London three years ago. He was balancing himself on a high ladder when it became entangled in part of his paraphernalia. He lost control and crashed to the stage, breaking his nose and two ribs.

Acrobats, naturally, aim to thrill the audience. None can do this better than the famous tight-rope walker, Jack Delino. He has for years been performing one of the greatest spectacular feats on record. High above his audience he turns a complete somersault on the slack wire. It looks suicidal; yet so certain is he of his control that he nearly always pretends to fall the first time.

Strangely enough, the mock failure is a trick in itself, one much more difficult than the straightforward feat.

The suspended net, which protects slack-wire and flying trapeze acrobats, affords protection, but not complete protection. Acrobats have been hurt by falls into the apparently safe, springy net. There is also the chance of the hands of the flying trapeze acrobat becoming moist and missing the grip on the hickory trapeze bar. The muscular jar of a miss is sufficient to dislocate the shoulder-blades, even though the fall be on to the net.

Never Eats Less.

Jones was habitually a small eater, and one evening while dining with friends his hostess kept insisting that he was eating nothing.

At last Jones said, ponderously: "Mrs. Kindheart, let me assure you that I sometimes eat more than at other times, but never less."

The Judge's Business.

Among the prisoners arraigned before the court was an Irishman.

"Are you guilty or not guilty?" asked the judge in a stern voice.

"Troth, an' that's yer honor's business."

Some Have That Gift.

"Oratory," said Uncle Eben, "is a fine thing. Some men is such great persuaders dat dey don't have to do no work ner give up no money deirse'fs."

Transportation in Hankow.

Within foreign concessions of Hankow there are 2,357 licensed jinrikshas, 67 public carriages and 83 private motorcars.

Keep Working.

"It's all right to keep hopin' foh de best," said Uncle Eben, "but you gotter be busy as well as wishful."

Kerosene.

It is believed that kerosene was first used for lighting in 1826.

Optimistic Thought.

False rumors are sparks which if fanned die out of themselves.

Have you tried our

SPECIAL BLEND

—of—

COFFEE

Fresh Ground

60c. per lb.

Webster's Grocery

(Sign of Quality)

TO SAVE LOVER'S LIFE

DRAMATIC EVENT THAT AMAZED ALL PARIS.

Mona Paiva, Famous French Beauty, Danced In Greek Parthenon, In Order to Draw Attention of Lover's Adversary In a Duel.

A hullabaloo was raised in Greece the other day, says Tit-Bits, when its proud citizens learned that a famous Paris beauty, Mona Paiva, had danced in the Parthenon under conditions which they considered an outrageous profanation of the ruined temple they hold in deep reverence.

The newspapers of Athens announced the dance as a desecration of an almost holy place. "The classic precincts of the Parthenon have been profaned," they said. Crowds thronged the streets to listen to speakers voicing fiery demands that France be compelled to offer suitable reparation for this "insult" to Grecian honor.

Mona Paiva had gone to Greece for a holiday. She set out for Athens, accompanied by her friend, Mlle. Dellys. The latter is an enthusiastic amateur photographer, and she was eager to make pictures of Paiva dressed in the flowing draperies of the classical dancers, and posed in the Parthenon and other historical ruins.

They met the curator of the Parthenon and gained his permission to visit the place every day between twelve and two, when they could better admire the immortal monuments of ancient Greece and Mona could have an opportunity to pose in her dancing costume before Mlle. Dellys' camera. In those hours the general public is not admitted to the Acropolis. The gates are closed.

Mona Paiva, according to the story she tells, had the misfortune to attract the attention of an Athenian who proposed to her and wanted to marry her on the spot. This needed reflection, since Mona was in love with a Frenchman, who intended leading her to the altar immediately on her return to Paris.

In some manner her Parisian fiance, Max Delange, got wind of his Grecian rival.

Without a moment's hesitation he went forth to find and chastise the obdurate gentleman of Athens. The affair was quickly settled. Max Delange and Demetrios Papakakopoulos agreed to fight upon "the field of honor." They chose modern polished swords for their weapons, and the duel was to take place in the Parthenon when the general public is excluded and the gates are closed.

Shortly before the noonday closing hour the two rivals secluded themselves in the ruins and remained hidden until the last of the tourists had disappeared. Then they emerged and prepared to cross swords.

Now it so happened, according to Mona Paiva, that she and her friend emerged from another retreat just about the same time. Mona slipped off her long mantle and revealed herself clad in soft vellings. She looked more like a butterfly than a human being, to judge from photographs Mlle. Dellys took of her in similar garb. She began to dance, slowly and rhythmically, as if urged by the soft cadence of cymbals and lutes. Suddenly the eyes of the dancer caught the flash of steel. There, beyond the last column, not twenty paces away from her, two men were crossing swords. The one facing her was the Athenian who had fallen madly in love with her! The other, with his back to her, was the man she loved and was going to marry.

The Greek had seen her. She knew it from the sinister smile that played around his mouth. Her lover was unaware of her presence.

For a moment, Mona Paiva says, she stood as if turned to a statue. Her brain was working madly.

A sound from her would make her lover turn round and expose himself to the deadly thrust of his opponent.

What could she do to save the man she loved? Every pulse in her body beat frantically as she looked on, frozen in terror.

And then, suddenly, a daring thought flashed into her mind. She began to dance, as she danced she unwound and dropped some of the veils that covered her. Slowly she swayed to the rhythm of the dance, her eyes never leaving the man whose sinister smile had terrified her.

She danced for him, to hold his attention, and the charm of her dance was his ruin.

When at last she was floating over the marble slabs like a nymph newly emerged from the sea, he faltered. His sword made a misplay and in the next instant had his adversary pierced his shoulder.

Mona Paiva nearly fainted. Her friend rushed her back to their little retreat and helped her into her street clothes. Then the two women went to the aid of the wounded man. They found that the shock had been painfully but not seriously hurt. Some of the dancer's discarded vellings was used to bandage him.

That would have been the end of the affair, Mona Paiva says, if some Greeks had not chanced to be prowling about the ruins. From their angle of vision they saw the dance but could not see the duelling swordsmen, and they spread the news through the city.

Before many hours the indignation against Mona Paiva was raging so hotly that her dance did not think it safe for her to remain in Athens, and he hurried her back to Paris.

Before very long the wedding bells will be ringing merrily for Mona and Max Delange, the man she had saved by her resource and courage.

PRINCE OF POACHERS.

Otter Is a Creature of Many Parts —Can Live on Land or Water.

I first caught sight of him as he stood on the rocks over the pool, says O. G. Pike, F.Z.S., in an Old Country paper. A fine picture of the successful angler he looked, as he waited with fierce eyes on the salmon he had just captured.

The otter raised his head and gave a low call. It was answered from the bank; he called again, and the reply came nearer. A moment later his mate bounded her two feet jumped over the small rocks and joined him. When they arrived, he left the food and entered the pool again, and I knew that he was after another fish.

The mother otter now showed her young how to enjoy this meal. They were told not to pull it to pieces at random is not considered good form —that the best portion is over the shoulder, and that when fish are plentiful only that part should be eaten.

She then entered the pool and enticed her babies to follow, but they were nervous. Thousands of years ago the otter was probably a land animal, and it has since then obtained all its food in the woods and fields. But as civilization advanced it became more and more difficult for the otter to hold its own in the fight for existence, and so it took to the water. Now it is even more at home in lakes and rivers than it ever was on land.

As the two youngsters stood trembling on the edge of the running water it seemed as if there was an echo in their brains from the distant past, telling them that water was dangerous.

The mother returned, and went up to and fondled her young; she encouraged one to climb on to her back, and it was then off for a short ride on the water. But all the time the nervous baby held on tightly, and it was not until the mother gently submerged her body that it realised what was happening.

The most surprised of the party, including the interested observer, was the baby otter, for it found that it could swim like its parent. The mother circled round it, encouraging it to go on. Then she called her other youngster. It put its forepaws in the water, but in doing so it slipped on the smooth rocks, tumbled in, and disappeared. A moment later it was up, and the two otters swam around. They climbed on to a rock, looking half their former size now that their fur was wet. But having once discovered how delightful the water was, they returned time after time, and even followed their mother to the depths of the pool.

Down there I could imagine what was taking place, for when they came up the mother had a small fish in her mouth. One of the youngster swam rapidly towards its parent, expecting to obtain the meal, but just before it reached her she dived. The baby followed, for there were many lessons to be learned, and the mother was showing her young that under the water an otter can travel faster than a fish, and it was only by hunting that food like this could be obtained.

It is surprising that the otter should have held its own as it has done. Other creatures have become extinct, but the persevering otter is still fairly common. This is chiefly because this mammal is a creature of many parts. He can live on the land if the pools are frozen over. He can eat no eggs, birds, frogs, beetles, and many a varied fare if fish are not to be found.

Another thing in his favor is that he is a wanderer. He will have a successful time fishing in a certain lake in the evening, and the morning will find him fifteen or twenty miles away.

The Parson's Reproof.

"Ordinarily I should hesitate to criticize one of my flock," said Parson Brown from the pulpit, as he glared reprovingly at the 400-pound member in the front pew, who had suddenly wakened from his little nap with a snort. "But, in the language of the father in the beautiful parable of the prodigal son, I feel like saying, 'Bring hither the fatted calf and kill it!'"

Learn to Do Without.

One of the arts of life is to learn how to do without. Few of us have everything we consider desirable and if we grumble at every little deprivation we make ourselves miserable and our associates uncomfortable. To learn to do without and yet be cheery and happy, goes far toward making life a success.

Proverbs Circulate.

Proverbs undoubtedly have a tendency to travel. They are carried from one land to another by emigrants, tourists, missionaries, tradesmen and seamen; but many which are closely similar doubtless owe their origin to no common stock, but to the common experience of mankind.

Origin of One Proverb.

One obtains historical glimpses in proverbs. The familiar "robbing Peter to pay Paul" is said to derive its origin from the fact that in the reign of Edward VI the lands of St. Peter at Westminster were appropriated to raise money for the repair of St. Paul's.

IS WOMAN'S RIGHT

Leap-Year Privilege Has Long Been Accorded.

Custom by Which She Is at Liberty at That Time to Choose Her Life Partner Is Ancient and Honorable.

According to an old myth, a girl aspiring to matrimony by leap year is at liberty not only to choose her life partner, but should the man of her choice by any chance feel indisposed to wander by her side he is under obligation to soften her disappointment by proffering a silk gown and a kiss.

In these days, when the prices for raiment of any material, not to mention silk, have soared to such inaccessible heights it might be advantageous for a man "to cherish and obey," repent and rue, for the rest of his quota on earth rather than produce the price for an all-silk gown.

The law, said to have existed in Scotland in the year 1288 may afford additional comfort to skeptical spinsters of today, even to the extent of rejuvenating their hopes for securing during the coming year a spouse, a silk gown, a kiss, or all three; at all events, it will doubtless instill further assurance as to the veracity of this timeworn but none the less tender privilege. This law reads:

"It is statut and ordaint that during the rein of her mastt blissit Megeste, for ilk yeare knowne as lepe yeare, ilk mayden ladye of belthe highe and lowe estait, shall have libertie to bespeke ye man she likes, albeit he refuses to talk her to be his lawful wyfe, he shall be muleted in ye sum ane pundis or less as his estait may be; except and avis gif he can make it appeare that he is betrothit ane ither women, he then shall be free."

A few years later a similar law in France received the approval of the king. It is also said that before Columbus sailed on his famous voyage a like privilege was granted to the maidens of Florence and Genoa.

A curious little book entitled "Love, Courtship and Matrimony," published in London in 1606, contains the following contribution apropos to the subject:

"Albeit it nowe become a part of the commun lawe in regard to social relations of life, that as often as every leape yeare doth return, the ladyes have the sole privilege during the time it continueth of making love, either in worde or lookes, or in deme it seemeth proper, and, moreover, no man will be entitled to benefit of clergy who doth in any wise treat here with slight or contumely."—New York Evening Sun.

Couldn't Stand It.

A little boy in Frankfort refused to go with Christmas baskets this year. He remembered his last year's experience.

Following her usual custom last year, his mother sent a basket to one of her husband's employees. In the basket were placed candy, nuts and, on this occasion, some candy animals she found which had been given her own children on the previous Christmas. The little daughter and son were dispatched with the basket and on arriving were invited in. Following their childish inclination, they eagerly looked on while the contents of the basket were opened and admired.

Especially did the children seem to appreciate the candy animals. They were in the act of eating them when the little boy to whom, the year before this pleasure had been denied, could stand it no longer.

"Oh," he exclaimed pathetically, "those are the ones mamma gave us last Christmas."—Indianapolis News.

The Bath Habit.

The eighteenth century the bath was a season's event, and was almost a thing unknown. It was scarcely ever used, or at least infrequently. It was by no means indispensable as a toilet necessity. And most of us can recall the time, misses an exchange, when Saturday night was religiously dedicated to the weekly bath. That is why we all appreciate the story of the woman who wrote her friend: "We just moved into a new apartment." It has the cutest bathtub. I can hardly wait until Saturday night."

Learn When to Be Silent.

The union of good talker and listener is irresistible. Tact should teach us when to be silent. We have made progress when we realize that it is unnecessary to contigually be explaining everything in detail. We flee from the statistical fiend, and the too personal "I" in conversation, personally reiterating the "I have done" and "I have not done"—an attitude significant perhaps of women's penchant for failing to grasp ideas in a large way.

TELEGRAM FUN.

Amusing Errors Made by Telegraph Clerks.

Many telegraph trade managers are hoping that the introduction of the machine system of telegraphy now being used on both sides of the Atlantic will considerably reduce the number of telegraph errors. Some of these mistakes have led to comedy.

A tailor in London was surprised to receive a message from a country customer reading: "Send me two cows, with bells attached."

"What's that?" asked the tailor. "Does he think I've gone into the cattle business?"

The message as written out read: "Send me two coats with belts attached."

Many operators do their work mechanically, and do not trouble whether the telegram makes sense or not.

One case in America referred to a man who had stumbled into trouble with the local police. A newspaper wired to ascertain the nature of the charge. The reply came back: "Shaving the Queen."

Nobody was aware of the presence of any royalty. On investigation, the reply as filed read: "Shaving the queer," a well-understood term for passing counterfeit coin.

Another amusing case was that of an operator who dashed off a telegram: "Ninety-nine is not a hundred, you must come." which, after several repetitions had been called for, turned out to be: "Lulu is not well; come at once."

This demon operator was eventually stood against a wall and shot, not for making the telegraphic bull, but for being on the wrong side in a Mexican revolution.

Endless trouble was caused by the sending out of a telegram, "Julia's baby arrived this morning, weighing 125 pounds." The telegram went on it away across country, and was the subject of endless queries at every office it passed through. It was discovered that "Julia" was a prize cow, and the message simply announced the birth of a calf.

In the American Morse code—that is, the original code—the word "thirty" is synonymous with the end of a message, while the signals for the figures "73" mean "love" or "best regards." A business man who was overlooked with some shares of doubtful value aimed to dispose of them as soon as the price reached a reasonable figure. He noticed that the stock had climbed to "66," but was due for a sudden drop.

He hurried to the telegraph office and wired his wife: "Sell stock love." The operator imagined that the receiving operator at the other end would recognize the oft-used abbreviation, and rapped out: "Sell stock 73." The wife got the message and waited all day for the shares to reach "73." They reached "67" and then dropped to the "60's." It needed quite a lot of explanation when her husband reached home.

BRITAIN'S FUR FARMS.

Silver Foxes Bred In Captivity for Their Skins.

One of the newest industries in Great Britain is that of fox-farming. At present there are a number of these farms where silver foxes are bred in very small. But so great is the demand for furs made from the pelts that fox-farming in Great Britain promises to develop to a surprising extent within the next year or two.

Not only is it a highly profitable business, but the fox farmer is safe against the fur-faker, as imitations of silver fox furs are always easy to detect.

Fox-farming started in Canada, where the Hon. Charles Dalton, the founder of the industry, began in a modest way on Prince Edward Island with two animals.

One of the first British pedigree fox farms was started at Baldon, Oxford. Twenty pairs of silver foxes from Canada, valued approximately at $40,000, were brought over by Captain A. S. Robertson. There are now several other fox farms elsewhere in England and in Scotland.

The silver fox, which in its wild state is practically extinct in Canada, is a little smaller than the British red fox, and its care and rearing call for considerable patience. Despite years of captivity, the foxes still retain their old cunning and are not wholly tame. Precautions against escape are, therefore, always necessary.

The animals are kept in kennels in enclosures fenced round with wire netting, which is about ten feet in height. At the top the netting turns inwards at right angles for from fifteen to thirty inches, and the bottom of the netting is also turned for inches inwards. Thus the fox is prevented jumping over the top of the enclosure or from burrowing underneath it.

Despite all this, a few foxes have now and again managed to get free, though they are generally recaptured.

Though foxes are not fastidious with regard to food, care must be taken as to what they are given. To keep their pelts in good condition they have clean dishes with meat, a little vegetable, and biscuits. This diet may be supplemented with oatmeal, eggs, milk, apples, and grass.

The average life of a fox is from ten to fifteen years, and the cost of feeding a pair is about $40 a year. An inconsiderable amount, when you bear in mind that silver foxes become a paying proposition after the first year or two, and that their pelts can often be disposed of at a profit of $500 or even more.

Original Source.

Examiner—"You are quite sure that this is a purely original composition you have handed in? I must say the wording sounds strangely familiar." Plagiarist—"Possibly you have run across some of the words in the dictionary."

European Bee Superstition.

A prevalent superstition in parts of Europe is that bees will either fly away or die on the occasion of a death in the family unless someone knocks at their hive and tells them about it.

Just a Business Deal.

Dorothy said to her mother: "I went three errands yesterday, and you promised me two cents, but if you haven't any change today we'll settle it for one cent."

That's All We Need.

We could all be better, we think, if only the pace around us would alter their ways and give us a chance. We hunger and thirst after righteousness —in our neighbors.

Almost Stopped.

Farmer Haye—"That Jones boy who used to work for you wants me to give him a job. Is he steady?" Farmer Seede—"Well, if he was any steadier he'd be motionless."

Packed by Machinery.

Currants from Greece are now packed by machinery in a manner which is far more classic and economical than the old "hand methods." The latter have always been questionable.

Endurance Test.

The setting for the tale is La Jolla, a small town near San Diego. It is a place that boasts of great swimming and many other attractions, besides a museum. A little maiden, whom we will call Nellie, was passing the museum with her mother. Both were newcomers in the town and were taking their first sightseeing tour. Nellie glanced up at the sign in front of the museum: "Man-eating shark. Fifteen cents admission." So the two passed on.

Two or three hours later mother and daughter came back by the same route and again passed the museum. The sign, of course, was still there. Nellie could not be silenced. "Is that man still eating the shark?" she asked. "I should think he would get tired."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Air Parcel Post.

Among the national requirements voiced by delegates to the late Pan-American financial congress in Washington was the suggestion by the Brazilians that there be established an international training ground for development of an aviation service between the Americas, to be used for parcel post services. The conference voted to request the governments of the United States and Brazil to appoint a joint commission to study possibilities of communication.

Some Nut.

Gasser was at his club and had held forth on the League of Nations for a full hour.

"That is the situation in a nutshell," he declared at the close.

"Heavens!" exclaimed one of the members; "what a nut!"—Boston Transcript.

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Ford Quick Change Transmission Bands Installed—Can be relined in half an hour.

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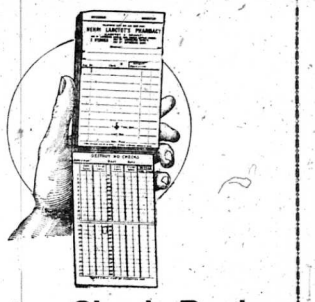

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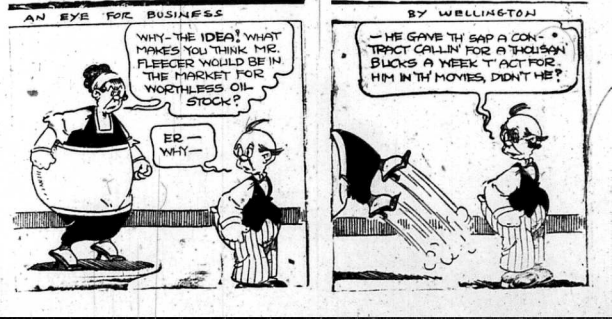
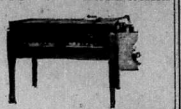
'Phone 134. NAPANEE

Pa's Son-in-Law

ON —IN —LAW
WHAT ABOUT?
WHY—I THOUGHT MEBBE I COULD INTREST HIM IN SOME O' THIS 'SALTWATER' OIL STOCK I GOT STUNG WITH 'FORE WE LEFT HOME!


AN EYE FOR BUSINESS
WHY—THE IDEA! WHAT MAKES YOU THINK MR. FLEECER WOULD BE IN THE MARKET FOR WORTHLESS OIL STOCK?
ER—WHY—
BY WELLINGTON
—HE GAVE 'IH' SAP A CON-TRACT CALLIN' FOR A 'HOLISAN' BUCKS A WEEK 'T' ACT FOR. HIM IN 'TH' MOVIES, DIDN'T HE?

WILSON'S - HARDWARE



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Coal burning Colony Brooders, automatic heat control.

D. B. WILSON

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SOME ARE BORN GREAT, SOME ACHIEVE GREATNESS, AND SOME HAVE GREATNESS THRUST UPON THEM —

BUT WE HEAT FOLKS ARE THE GREATEST OF THE GRATE

MONEY buys a lot of things, but it can't buy a place in the Hall of Fame. In the GRATE Hall of Fame, the Heat Folks hold the honored niche. They are placed there, not so much because of the reasonable price at which they enter your service, as because of the SERVICE they give for a little price. The Heat Folks specialize on clean coal, chock full of heat—no clinkers, and little ash. They are justly famous.

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On May 1st

SPECIAL BARGAIN SALE UNTIL WE CLOSE

Commencing

March 13th

MEN'S WEAR

25 Men's Suits, reg. from $12 to $30.....Sale Price $8 to $20
Men's Mackinaws.....Reg. $10 for $5 ; Reg. $6 for $3
Men's Overalls and Smocks.....From 95c. up
Men's Working Pants and Dress Pants.....From $1.00 up
Men's Caps.....From 35c. up
Men's Sweaters.....From 75c. up
Men's Sweater Coats.....From $1.15 up
Men's Wool Combination..Reg.$3 for $1.75 ; $2.50 for $1.45
Men's Fleece Lined Combinations.....Reg. $2.00 for $1.25
Men's Fleece Lined Single Underwear...Reg. $1.00 for 65c.
Wool single.....Reg. $1.50 for $1.15 ; $1.25 for 85c.
Men's Combination Overall, heavy weight..Reg. $4 for $2.69 ; Reg. $2.50 for $1.59
Men's Wool Socks.....3 pr. for 95c.
Men's Fine Shirts.....From 75c. up
Men's Neckties.....From 15c. up
Men's Scarfs, silk and wool.....Half Price
Men's Linen Collars.....5 for 25c.
Men's Rubber Collars.....2 for 25c.

Hair Nets, Princess Pats.....4 for 25c.
Hair Nets.....4 for 5c.
Scotch Fingering Yarn.....Reg. $1.50 lb. for $1.15 lb.

LADIES' WEAR

Ladies' Skirts, Reg. $3.00 to $6.00.....Sale Price from $1 up
Ladies' White Top Skirts.....Reg. $2.00 for 59c. up.
Ladies' silk and wool Vests and Bloomers...Reg. $1 for 59c.
Ladies' Union Vests and Drawers.....Reg. 65c. for 45c.
Ladies' Black Drawers.....Reg. 50c. for 25c. each
Ladies' Sweaters.....Reg. $2.00 for 75c.
Ladies' Sweater Coats..Reg. $2.00 up.....Sale Price $1.00 up
Ladies' Wool Gloves.....From 10c. up

BIG SPECIAL

Ladies' Silk Waists.....From 50c. up
Ladies' Middy, Reg. $1.00 up.....Sale Price 50c. up
Ladies' House Dresses.....From 75c. up
Ladies' Allover Aprons.....65c.
Children's Dresses.....From 25c. up
Ladies' White Waists (old style).....25c. each

ONE BIG SPECIAL

Large Size Blanket, 12 x 4.....$2.20 pr.
Table Linen, 56 in. wide.....55c. yd.
Children's Toque and Scarf.....From 5c. up
Agate Pot with lid.....25c. each

Many other special prices too numerous to mention.

This will be my last sale. Leaving Napanee the last day of April.

House furnishings also to be sold.

A practically new baby carriage to go at a very low price.

All outstanding accounts must be paid at once or we will have to place same with our Solicitors for collection.

M. MAKER

NAPANEE

GRACE UNITED CHURCH

A. J. TERRILL, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

Public Worship at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., will be conducted by the Pastor.

9.30—Class meeting
11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
Monday 7.30 p.m.—Young People's League.

Midweek service withdrawn for Inaugural of Belleville Presbyterial.

Pedlar Roofing.

If you are thinking of roofing, use our council Standard Corrugated Iron, Oshawa or George shingle. They give good results. For free estimate 'phone 115 r-2.

ROSS L. CARD,
14-h-p R. R. No. 3, Napanee.

Napanee Women's Institute.

The April meeting of this society will be held at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, April 20th, in the Oddfellows' Hall. A good program is being prepared in observance of Grandmothers' Day. Ancient events. Refreshments. Collection.

Passed Away in Toronto.

The death took place in Toronto on Wednesday, following a mastoid operation, of Margaret Cecelia M. Shorey, B.A., daughter of Rev. Dr. S. J. and Mrs. Shorey, Picton. The burial took place to Glenwood cemetery, Picton.

Notice.

The Skitch Studio will be closed on Wednesday, April 21st, part of this week. Mr. Skitch is attending the Society of Photographers convention in Toronto, where the very latest in portrait photography will be demonstrated. 20-a

For Courage and Initiative.

Employees of the Bell Telephone construction forces, and other branches of the service, have received a thorough training in first-aid, and as a result have been able to render valuable help in critical circumstances, not only to fellow employees, but to other victims of accident or injury, to the saving of both life and property. The Bell Company has established a plan of awards and citations for conspicuous service of this kind. Each year, in the Company's Annual Report, mention is made of the names of those especially deserving of commendation. In the 1925 report the names of eight employees are cited—four of them women—"for acts of courage, initiative and public service performed while on duty."

Obituary.

Another old resident in the person of Mrs. W. H. Bruton, has passed into the great beyond. She passed away at the home of her son, W. C. Bruton, in Kingston, on Wednesday, April 7th. The end came suddenly, but quietly at the ripe old age of 86. Her ready smile and bright, buoyant personality, which has been a help and an inspiration to many, was hers up to the last. She was a member of Trinity church and her faith burned stronger and her courage was higher as the end of her earthly journey drew to a close. A private funeral service was held in Kingston and the body brought to Napanee and placed in the vault at the riverside cemetery. There are left to mourn a faithful mother Mrs. Fred Laughlin, Mrs. Harry Jackson, W. C. Bruton, Fred A. Bruton and W. S. Bruton.

The Late Mrs. J. J. Clark.

The many friends throughout the Township of North Fredericksburgh and also in Napanee will regret to learn of the death of Mrs. J. J. Clarke, which took place at her late residence, Bridge street, on Tuesday last. The deceased had been in ill health for some time and owing to her advanced age of 76 years, little hope was held out for her recovery. The deceased and her late husband, who predeceased her a few months ago, were lifelong residents of the township of North Fredericksburg, moving to Napanee a few years ago, during their residence in town they made a host of friends who, together with her many friends in the township, will regret to learn of her passing. The deceased was of a retiring disposition and was highly respected by everyone. She leaves to mourn her loss an only daughter, Mrs. Sam Baird, with whom she resided.

Evangelist Relates Spiritual Experience.

To a congregation that filled the auditorium of Grace United Church on Tuesday evening last, Rev. Paul Kanamori, famous Japanese evangelist, told the remarkable story of his spiritual experiences, including his conversion to Christianity, his loss of faith through the teachings of Moderism, and his return to a confirmed belief in the Bible as the Word of God. Speaking for well over an hour, Mr. Kanamori held the large audience enthralled by the intense interest of his story. Following his conversion, the speaker said, he had risen to be Professor of Theology in one of the Universities of Japan, and was one of the founders of the Congregational Church in his native land. Coming in contact with Christian Missionaries there during his work, he had embraced the teachings of that school, and had completely made shipwreck of his faith. "I became," he said, "a messageless man." Disbelieving the teachings of the Bible and the things he had once stood for, he was compelled to give up the ministry and his church, and he entered politics. Twenty years, he stated—the best years of his life—he wasted, propagating that which he now utterly repudiated. Through the death of his wife he turned again to his early simple faith and belief. Mr. Kanamori closed his address with an impressive appeal to his audience not to allow backsliding of any kind in their lives, and to cling fast to the Bible as the unique, inspired Word of God.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER

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Minister :
Rev. H. G. Richardson, B.A.

Hours of Sunday services—11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Seats free.
All are cordially invited.

BAY CIRCUIT

Rev. R. J. Merriam, Pastor

Hay Bay Church : Sunday School 10.00 a.m. ; Public worship 11 a.m.

Bethany Church—Sunday School 1.30 p.m. ; Public worship 2.30 p.m.

Fifth Quarterly Board, Monday evening, 8 p.m.

Anderson Church—Sunday School 10.30 a.m. ; Public Worship, 7.30 p.m.

PARISH OF BATH.

Rev. W. G. Swayne, Rector.

Services for second Sunday after Easter :

St. John's, Bath : Holy Communion 11a.m. ; Sunday School, 10 a.m. ; Evensong, 7 p.m.

St. Thomas, Morven : Holy Communion, 2.30 p.m. ; Sunday School, 2 p.m.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

10.30—Holy Communion.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evensong.
Monday, 7.30 p.m.—Annual Vestry Meeting.

Notice.

Will the party who borrowed woven fence wire stretchers, please return same AT ONCE.

BOYLE & SON.

Encountered Two Black Bears.

To be walking along the road only a quarter of a mile from the village of Sharbot Lake, and to meet two big bears staring him in the face, was the thrilling experience of Benjamin Bordoff, of Kingston, on Friday night. Mr. Bordoff was walking along the road towards the village, between 7 and 8 o'clock, when he noticed two large black objects just inside a fence, about five feet from the road. Mr. Bordoff walked up for closer examination, and was confronted by the two bears, the biggest he had ever seen. He lost little time in getting to the village, but the bears had no intention of giving chase, and were still standing inside the fence when he started his "Paul Revere Nurmi" exhibition. Mr. Bordoff with another man from the village, returned to the place, but there was no sign of the animals. They followed the tracks of the bears for a distance, but apparently the bruins feared a search for them, and had taken refuge in their hiding place. Several men were out searching for the bears Saturday morning.

Great Picture at Wonderland—C. E. F. Glorified in Pictures.

The producers of "Ypres," which will be shown at the Wonderland theatre, starting Monday, have had the active guidance and co-operation of the British War Office. One of the best scenes in Wipers is a reproduction of this division marching past the still undamaged Cloth Hall at Ypres. This scene was staged entirely in the studio. A number of feet of actual war film have been incorporated in the production, but the main bulk of the picture consists of reconstruction scenes, such as the first gas attack, the destruction of the Warneford Zeppelin, and incidents attending the winning of the V.C., including Lieut.-Col. Birchall, V.C., of Ottawa, rallying the men of the 4th Ontario in the great gas attack, and the covering of the Canadian evacuation by Lance-Corporal Fisher, V.C. ; how a handful of Canadians took and held Bellvue Spur, the key to Passchendale; how Lieut. Shankland, V.C., of Winnipeg, returned through heavy shell fire to his post to obtain reinforcements, and how Tommy Holmes, of Owen Sound, youngest V.C. in the British Forces, captured a German pill box.

MOSCOW NORTH.

The recent rains have left the roads in a bad condition.

Mrs. Norman Jackson has returned home after spending some months with her aunt, Mrs. Bowen, Enterprise, who has been seriously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Degroff, Jimmy Pine, and Ralph and Verla Brown spent Sunday last at Mr. Elmer Jackson's, Enterprise.

Mrs. Rufus Wagar and son, Garnet, spent Tuesday at Enterprise.

A number attended the sale at Tamworth on Tuesday.

Mrs. Wellington Coulter and daughter, Madeline, of Plevna, are spending some time at Mrs. Norman Jackson's.

Mrs. Wellesley Coulter spent Sunday last with Mrs. Bowen, Enterprise.

Mrs. Henry Reid spent an afternoon with Mrs. James Evans recently.

Miss Ella Evans is spending a week with Mrs. Manion, Yarker.

Mr. and Mrs. Wellington and daughter spent last week-end with friends at Marlbank and Lime Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Degroff spent Monday at Enterprise.

Mr. Sam Cameron and Mrs. George Bush and daughter, Lillie spent Sunday last with Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Keech.

Mr. Rufus Wagar spent Wednesday at Bellrock.

Miss Hazel Ritchie spent Wednesday with Flossie and Annie Knapp.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Vanvolkenburg spent Thursday evening at Fifth Lake.

Ralph Brown and Harold Knapp spent Thursday with Jimmy Pine.

Mrs. Cynthia Knapp spent Friday afternoon at Mrs. Norman Jackson's.

Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley Coulter spent Friday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Earl Raymond, Enterprise.

TRINITY UNITED CHURCH

Rev. W. R. Tanton, Pastor.

10.00 a.m.—Class meeting.
10.30—Morning worship.
11.45 Church School and Bible Classes.
6.30 p.m.—Organ recital.
7.00—Evening worship.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

Mr. and Mrs. George Sampson entertained a number of friends to dinner Thursday night.

The friends of Mr. Whi Vandebogart will be glad to hear that he is improving nicely in health.

The neighbors met at Mr. E. Lasher's Wednesday night and gave his mother, Mrs. W. Lasher, a birthday party.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Robertson and children visited Sunday at her father's, Mr. W. Cuthill's, Anderson.

Sugar making and cleaning house are the order of the day in this neighborhood.

Mr. and Mrs. Merle Sills at Mr. Stanley Reid's Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith and Jean at Roy Robertson's Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Taylor have moved down to their own place in the summer kitchen to be on hand for building their new house.

ADOLPHUSTOWN.

The recent storms have very much delayed the spring's work.

J. Baughland held a demonstration of treating seed grain at William Reynolds' on Wednesday last.

Thomas Chalmers was married on Wednesday, 31st March, 30th, to Miss Flossie Hall, of Deseronto. Miss Hall is well known here, having taught in S. S. No. 3.

A. Foster, of Ottawa, is visiting his brother, F. E. Foster.

Mrs. W. McGuinness and daughters, of Belleville, are spending the holidays at H. John's.

Miss Geneva Roblin, of Peterboro normal school, spent the holidays at home.

Mrs. J. W. Duffet is visiting friends in Toronto.

Miss Bouch of S. S. No. 1, is at her home at Osgoods.

J. L. Hiscock spent a few days last week in Toronto.

Everyone enjoyed the sugar social at the United Church on Saturday night. The program was the play, "The Rainbow End" given by the Union Young People's Society.

Fred A. Perry has sold his farm here to W. Hart. Mr. Hart and family have recently returned from the west and will take possession in a few days.

ODESSA.

The Odessa Band has been organized with eleven of the former band, and about twenty in number, under the leadership of Mr. Kimmerly, Napanee. The town hall has been secured for practice and all are looking forward to enjoying open air concerts in the near future.

The Easter ball, held under the auspices of the School Board and teachers, turned out to be a very fine affair, and was well patronized, considering the roads and other unfavorable conditions. The proceeds amounted to $67.47 and although not enough to finance the scheme on hand, the young people enjoyed themselves immensely. The hall was very prettily decorated. Shea's orchestra from Kingston furnished a well arranged programme of splendid music.

Dr. O'Brien, Kingston, was a recent visitor here.

Mrs. Ruby Howard, Shannonville, recently visited her uncle, Joseph McConnell.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Lee, Toronto, spent last week the guests of Mrs. John Mancur, aunt of the former, and Orange Babcock, an uncle.

Mrs. Cecil Clark and little son, Gordon, of Kingston, were recent guests of Mrs. H. Emmons.

Mrs. McClaren, Toronto, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Elwell Emmons.

Chas. Hamm, barrister, Toronto, spent Easter with his parents, Mr. and Mr. B. G. Hamm.

Miss Hilda Day, Kingston, spent her vacation with her aunt, Mrs. Robert Cairns.

Miss Zita Kenyon, Kingston, spent last week-end at B. L. Kring's.

Frederick Decker, Kingston, spent his holidays the guest of Jack and Miss Mabee.

Jack McAlister and Clark Dixon of the Royal Bank, spent Easter at their homes, Mr. McAlister, Marysville, and Mr. Dixon, Rednersville.

Max Kenyon is visiting his uncle, John Kenyon, Grand Forks, spending a few days in Deseronto.

New Pleurisy Treatment.

Doctor Auld tells in the British Medical Journal of a chill and fever resembling malaria which he brought on by administering a platinum compound, after which upon subsiding left the patient in a markedly improved condition. He tried the treatment in cases of pleurisy with good result. It is especially adapted to sluggish cases of localized infection with low fever.

Filipinos Want Motors.

American motor vehicles continue to predominate in the Philippine market. The total number of trucks registered in 1914 was 567, with a tonnage capacity of 1,052 and a passenger capacity of 6,345. Due to the lack of railroads and the need to transport agricultural products, motor trucks are beginning to play an important part in the country's commerce.

Wait Return.

Somebody says the old-fashioned paper collar is coming back. We doubt it—the cost of white paper will prevent it.—Houston Post.

The Executor of John Fennell, the elder, deceased, offers for sale the Homestead properly, being part of Park Lots 1 and 20, east of the Newburgh Road, Naoanee, Ont., 7 acres. A good garden spot with comfortable dwelling. For terms and conditions apply to T. M. Wilson, Solicitor, Napanee, Ontario. 18-tf

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THOSE who employ us have the assurance that they will receive the highest degree of service and satisfaction. We are equipped to handle a commission in a thorough manner. Our services are dependable and polite.

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FURNITURE & RUGS

FULL MOTOR EQUIPMENT

WALLPAPERS WINDOW SHADES

AND LINOLEUMS

"A little that a righteous man hath is better than the riches of many wicked," Ps. 37-16 ; "For the arms of the wicked shall be broken ; but the Lord upholdeth the righteous," Ps. 37-17 ; "The Lord knoweth the days of the upright ; and their inheritance shall be forever." Ps. 37-18 ; "The steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord ; and he delighteth in His way." Ps. 37-23 ; "Though he fall he shall not be utterly cast down, for the Lord upholdeth him with His hand," Ps. 37-24.

Singing for Jesus our Master and Friend,
Telling His love and His marvelous grace,
Love from eternity, love without end,
Love for the loveless, the sinful and base.

A BIBLE LOVER.

Sugar Making Supplies !

Sap buckets, spoils, tapping bits, syrup cans.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

WONDERLAND

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Reginald Denny in "I'LL SHOW YOU THE TOWN." It's packed with laughing dynamite.

Also Johnny Hines in his latest comedy drama, "RAINBOW RILEY."

And other reels.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Wm. Fox presents Geo. O'Brien in "THE FIGHTING HEART," from the novel, "Once to Every Man."

Also a two reel comedy.

And other reels.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

An epic in Canada's History, revealing for the first time the glorious record of the Canadian Contingent at the Front.

The story of the immortal salient.

"Ypres"--"Wipers"

Produced in England and Passed and Approved by His Majesty's Army Council.

Children, 25c. Adults, 40c.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

Napanee's Leading Theatre

The Home of Good Photo Plays.

Begonia Bulbs.

Plant your Tuberous Begonias now and have them started for spring planting. All colors, single or double. 3 for 25c.

G. E. WINTER.

Spring Painting !

Martin Senour 100% pure paints. A full line always in stock. Hundreds of satisfied customers are the best testimony of its quality.

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Its Beauty Speaks for Itself

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SPRING HATS

Our Spring Millinery is exclusive, and we are showing the season's most chic and up-to-date models in

Silks, Straws, and Grosgrain Ribbon and Straw Combinations

in Misses', Matron's and Children's Hats.

We invite you to call on us.

LILLE'S GREY SHOPPE

West of Campbell House

An Invitation

to the people of Napanee and vicinity to become permanent Patrons of the

Grand Cafe

on Dundas Street

Open 7 a.m. until 2 a.m.

Service Courteous

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Full Course Meal, - 50c.

Sunday Special Meal - 75c.

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Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN

Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

Colds Headache Neuritis Lumbago
Pain Neuralgia Toothache Rheumatism

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Safe — Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions. Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid (Acetyl Salicylic Acid). "A. S. A." While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

The Isle of Dogs.

The Isle of Dogs, facing Greenwich hospital, as flat a bit of land as one could well wish to see, is to be made to blossom again, if not as the rose, at any rate as much as it lies within the power of a garden city to make it. In the days when Greenwich was the royal residence, the kings of England ferried across to the north shore to visit their farms, or, as with Henry VIII, the kennels in which his hounds were kept. Since then the face of the land has been covered with wharves and warehouses, while the West India docks have severed it from Poplar and mainland. The new garden city is to cover nine acres by the old Millwall football ground. The houses and flats will have gardens of their own, the roads are to be lined with trees, and the number of modern appliances is to make the Isle of Dogs' new residential quarter the envy of the whole of the east end. On the west of the isle is Limehouse reach, with its tower of Regine Riderhood and the unidentifiable Mill Pond bank, Chink's basin, and the Old Green Copper rope-walk.

It Stops Them.

In the western part of Brown county a farmer has found a plan to keep motorists from speeding by his home. Last summer several of his chickens were killed by automobiles, and when one of his pigs, weighing almost 100 pounds, was crushed under the wheels of an auto, he decided it was time to do something to stop them. He did.

He dug small ditches, one foot wide and eight inches deep, across the road about ten feet apart, and this plan proved successful. He says that after a machine going at 35 miles an hour strikes one of these ditches and the occupants of the machine are almost thrown out, the machine always slows down to a very slow gait.—Indianapolis News.

Self-Restraint Valuable.

For want of self-restraint many men are engaged all their lives in fighting with difficulties of their own making, and rendering success impossible by their own cross-grained ungentleness; whilst others, who may be much less gifted, make their way and achieve success by simple, patient equanimity and self-control.

Young European Capital.

Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, is among the youngest of the European capitals, for it is but little over a hundred years since Czar Alexander I, shortly after the annexation of the grand duchy by Russia, transferred the capital thither from Abo, which was, in his opinion, too near Sweden.

Intelligent Insects.

The arts of weaving and rope and netmaking are practiced by some of the lower forms of life, notably among caterpillars and spiders. The weaver birds of Africa and India, which are a species of finch, construct wonderful nests out of leaves by sewing them together.

Brick

Special Prices to clear out the yard.

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jan-22

Feed Grinding

On Saturday, Oct. 11th we opened the well-known

WATER POWER MILLS AT MILLHAVEN

for Custom Grinding.

M. R. MIDMER.

Ruthenians.

Ruthenian is the name given to Christian inhabitants of whatever formerly known as "Little Russia," living in what is eastern Austrin, and also in southeastern Poland. They use the ancient Greek liturgy translated into the old Slavonic tongue, though Roman Catholics professing obedience to the See of Rome. They have a married secular clergy, following what is known as the use of St. Basil. It should, however, be noted that the name is sometimes loosely applied in Canada to several Russian sects living in the West.

MONDAY NOT POPULAR DAY

Through the Ages It Has Had an Evil Repute, and for Various Good and Foolish Reasons.

Monday has always had a bad reputation. It began with one when it was first called Monday, or moonday, the day on which people felt money, which is to say loony. The day before was sun-day, and the primitive Saxon having probably suffered from being too much in the sun thought it was time to worship the moon and to make a day in her honor.

Out of that original insult have grown innumerable others as Black Monday, Blue Monday, Monday Land, Mondayish and kindred variations which you will find in the dictionary, says the San Francisco Bulletin. And seeing that this is Monday, and that you are probably afflicted with its psychological associations, let us save you the trouble of turning to Webster.

There is quite a lot about Monday in the dictionary. After puzzling through the derivations you come to:

Black Monday—Easter Monday, 1360; a remarkably dark day on which there were violent hailstorms; hence any Easter Monday. At boys' schools the first Monday after the holidays.

Blue Monday—In Bavaria, the first Monday before Lent, so named from the blue color of the church decorations. A time and occasion when the spirits are depressed.

Monday Land—Land whose possession by a cottager depended upon his laboring for his lord one day in the week, usually on a Monday.

Mondayish—Like a clergyman on Monday; tired out.

With boys returning to school after the holidays, congregations faced with blue church decorations, cottagers working a dead horse, and clergymen recovering from their Monday sermons on that day, is it any wonder that Monday has an evil reputation?

Fishing in Hawaii.

The boat which the Hawaiians use for fishing and porpoise hunting is very long and narrow, pointed, and curved upwards at either end, and capable of holding five or six men. By an ingenious system of "outrigger," the terrific surf is rendered almost powerless to upset the craft; for standing out from one side of the boat are two light poles, across the ends of which is lashed a beam similar in shape and length to the boat's keel, so that at a distance you might think you saw two boats fixed parallel to each other. The outrigger forms a stay to the boat on the side wherever it is fixed, and the other side is equally supported because only a very great strain could possibly weigh up such a contrivance.

The paddling is done from the stern, and finding begins as soon as the little vessel is clear of the reefs; and in a very few hours she has as many fish as she can hold. The catch is taken ashore alive in pens, and sold buckets, and disposed of at the public market, many of the islanders consuming it not only uncooked, but still living.—New England Fisheries.

NO MORE 'GROUCH'

Why Mr. Parker Has Permanently Reformed.

Something Providential in the Fact That He Should Step on That Broken Needle and Draw His Own Conclusion.

A needle in the sole of a foot is painful, but in the following story, written by a contributor in the Atlantic Monthly, it brought salvation to a man who was very much in need of it. Parker was a "sorehead"—sullen at breakfast, surly at dinner, quarrelsome in the office, crusty on the street, a bear at the party, a boor on the road, a fly in the ointment. His wife was afraid of him, his children were afraid of him, his clerks were afraid of him. He was a "grouch."

One night, about two in the morning, he rose, grumbling, to fasten a flapping shutter. On the way to the window he emitted a yelp of distress. When they turned on the lights, Parker was standing on one foot, nursing at something embedded in the sole of his left foot. Presently he held up half of a needle! It was evident, they thought, that the other half had remained in the foot.

The family was drowsily sympathetic, but confident that the doctor would find the broken needle in the morning with a magnet. Parker, however, slept little during the remainder of the night; he feared blood poisoning.

Immediately after the breakfast he sought the family physician, who, after patient investigation, assured him that he must have stepped on an already broken needle, for there was no fragment of the steel to be found. But Parker knew that he was carrying in his body a deadly thing that undoubtedly had started upon its fatal mission. He left the office early that afternoon and went home to surprise Mrs. Parker with a display of more tenderness than she had ever observed in him since their honeymoon, which had long ago passed into total eclipse. At dinner he appeared greatly interested in the conversation of Bill and Susie about the high school party. He patted Rags, the dog, who surveyed him for some moments with an expression of undisguised incredulity before retiring to the hearth to reflect upon the relationship of humanity and chinnity.

All that night Parker lay awake preparing for the speedy wind-up of his terrestrial affairs, and at breakfast he bewildered the household by encouraging a conversation concerning other interests than his own. At the office curiosity reigned supreme and unsated. The clerks asked one another what in the world had come over the old man; and when he went out for lunch, Pinkie gave a blind man a quarter and bought a War Cry of a Salvation army lassie.

The shadow never lifted. Every night when he went to sleep he bade himself good-by, for the chances of his being alive in the morning were just as remote as they would ever be. But it was not a morbid shadow. It forced him to generate more light.

Sometimes his eyes grew moist and his throat ached when he reflected upon the deeply sympathetic understanding of his wife, who studiously avoided any reference to the impending tragedy, and who, in spite of her secret sorrow, seemed up to the situation in manner heroic.

The fact that Mrs. Parker, while moving the rug in her husband's room on the morning following the accident, discovered half a needle—the point driven firmly into the floor—may also have given her courage to see the terrible thing through with cheerful resignation.

Building Character.

The character of the building reflects the soul of the man. The general plan reveals the ideal of the builder. Strong characters can't be evolved from shallow natures. There must be the character stuff there to build on. No matter how rough this may be there are processes by which it may be made smooth. But you never can put a finish on things naturally inferior. The very process reveals the lack of worth on which to build. It's different with great souls. These, like great rivers, are not easily ruffled. The currents of their thought, like deep waters, refuse to become choppy with every rippling wind that passes over them. Gales and freshets are not without their influence, but they can never change the nature of things.

Wanted to Help.

There was a disagreeable grind in the left rear wheel, and we drew up at the roadside to investigate. A neighbor who was along went to a nearby fence and started to drag a log toward the car. We watched open-mouthed as he dropped it beside the wheel we were going to take off. Being sensitive, we gently told him we had a jack for the car. "Oh, all right," said he, and heaving down with a mighty heave he lifted the car from the ground. "There," he panted, "can you get the jack under now?"—Exchange.

As It Goes.

"The first time I put a mortgage on the house it was to buy an automobile."

"Well?"

"And now I have to mortgage it to pay the cook."

Gives the Old Gentleman Away.

Pansy Pyetin objects strongly to the way father uses the English language. His grammar is so uniformly correct as to show that he doesn't go to theaters or cabarets or any place.

Why the Ed. Fled.

"Colonel Shister celebrates his silver wedding tomorrow, having been harried since October 1, 1894."—Edmonton Bulletin.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

For Perfect Bread

NOTE:

If you take YEAST for your health, try this: Soak a ROYAL YEAST cake over night in tepid water with a little sugar. Stir well, strain and drink the liquid. Delicious when taken in orange juice.

STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR MORE THAN 50 YEARS

E. W. GILLETT CO. LTD. TORONTO, CAN.

French Army Wears Khaki.

The sky-blue uniform of the polls which the French soldiers made famous on the battlefields of their country will shortly disappear, to be replaced by a khaki of a somewhat yellower and brighter tone than ours.

This is curious because the sky-blue color was chosen for special reasons. It was a kind of camouflage, its shade being not easily distinguishable in the distance; and although the British army maintained that own color was equally inconspicuous, it was thought wise to choose in respect between the two colors. What was important was that the chosen should be replaced by something more sensible and suitable to the grim work in hand.

Even so, there were plenty of grumblers who said that neither Frenchmen nor Englishmen would fight if they had to go to war in drab colors.

Hadn't the Same Meaning.

Before they were married he whispered to her:—

"You are drowning in the middle of the Atlantic — going down for the third time—you would be the last person I'd think of."

It made a final very happy.

After they had been married several years he made the same remark, but it had undergone a change in meaning then. Besides, she didn't like the way he said it.

INDIANS ARE PROSPEROUS.

Canada Helps Them to Help Themselves.

It was said long ago, and it has often been repeated, that the best way to help a person is to enable him to help himself. That is the policy that has been carried out by the Government of Canada with respect to the Indians who are the wards of the Dominion. Large and valuable reservations have been secured to them and annuities paid regularly, but that was not enough. They had to be taught the means of obtaining a livelihood under the conditions created by the settling of the country. They had to be helped to help themselves; taught to make use of the soil, the most valuable asset they had but which they did not know how to use. Well, the work done to train them in the white man's industries is now being rewarded, especially, so far as the West is concerned, by the success achieved by the Indians of the prairies. A few statistics state the case in the shortest way.

Last year the Indians of the Prairie Provinces reaped more than one million bushels of grain, that is, about 850 carloads; and they had on their farms 50,000 head of live stock. In these provinces there are 31,000 Indians, and their reserves have an area of almost three million acres. In Manitoba, however, the Indians live in the northern part of the province, and most of them earn a livelihood by hunting, trapping and fishing.

In the other two Prairie Provinces farming and stock raising will become more and more the chief occupations of the Indians. In 1924 the Indian farmers on the prairies grew 898,464 bushels of grain; last year they grew 1,142,933 bushels, of which one-half was wheat.

In stock raising the Indians have been equally successful. Their herds have greatly increased during the past ten years and they now own 22,468 head of horses, 23,457 head of cattle, and a considerable number of other domestic stock.

Each year a greater amount of improvement work is being done on Indian farms and the cultivation of the land is being carried on with increasing care. The cultivated area was increased 11,239 acres during 1925, bringing the total up to 104,495 acres, and of this 66,429 acres were sown to grain. Summer-fallowing was done on 28,244 acres, and 9,822 acres of new land were broken.

First Screw Steamer.

The first screw steamship from Liverpool arrived in the St. Lawrence river in 1854.

Hats First Made In 1404.

Hats were first made by a Swiss at Paris in 1404.

Thought Rules the World.

In the end thought rules the world. There are times when impulses and passions are more powerful, but they soon expend themselves; while mind, acting constantly, is ever ready to drive them back and work when their energy is exhausted.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT CAMDEN EAST

(Continued from page 1)

at this remote period had not been united in Camden East, but for Newburgh. This would mean that the Clerk of a session would hold precedence over the Moderator of that session, a situation which, to those familiar with Presbyterian proceedure, admits of no room for argument and is obviously absurd. The Camden East congregation was assigned to the care of the Home Mission Committee, the chairman of which is, through virtue of his office, moderator pro-tem of all congregations, without a minister of their own. It was to him application was made, and from him permission was obtained to hold this meeting.

Another point contended was, that the poll was not held open the proper number of days. The purpose of the poll was to obtain a declaration of the will of the congregation. It could be shown beyond dispute that the purpose had been attained. Hence this point is irrelevant.

It was further objected that because one Alex Dickson was not a member in full communion of the church, therefore he had no right to take proceedings in the matter. Mr. Dickson merely acted as agent for the congregation at the request of the congregation, and in every known thing in the Presbyterian procedure had been legal in every respect, left nothing to chance—namely, to bring the case before the commission with a certainty of losing, or to withdraw. The counsel for the Church advised withdrawing and that advice was adopted.

Prior to the Presbyterians taking steps towards voting, they interviewed through a representative appointed for the purpose, one who had been a member of the committee on co-operation when the scheme had been brought before the Camden people. Because as a Presbyterian congregation they had known this member as a Presbyterian minister, and because he was in full possession of the influences brought to bear under which the two churches were invited to enter the scheme, and knew also that the more important of the items had not been carried out, they decided to bring their cause for dissatisfaction before him, in te hope that he might suggest some method of relief, and by so doing obviate the necessity of taking a vote. This party frankly admitted the kaleidoscopic conditions in Camden East were as stated. He could not at the moment suggest means of relief, but promised to come to Camden East in the very near future to interview the congregation, with the hope of bringing much, if not all, complaints never received this visit. What they did receive, some time later, was the claim against the property with the party's name attached as the agent employed by the United Church to bring this case before the congregation. The Presbyterians, after waiting approximately five weeks, for the above visit and feeling it was useless any serious to wait longer, took the first preparatory steps toward voting. It is true that subsequent to all the above this party did offer a visit but this was two months after the promise had been given and all arrangements were made for voting. It was too late.

The Presbyterians herewith wish to express their appreciation of the kindness, courtesy and general good feeling extended them by the Trustees of the Methodist church while associated with them under co-operation. This was all that it should be, and with a feeling of regret they realize the relationship is ended. If irregularities were committed it is not that is known such were committed more from a lack of understanding they were irregularities than from a desire to be wilfully unjust. The Presbyterians wish to express the hope that this good feeling may not terminate now that the congregations are divided.

It is felt that the responsibility for successfully working out the problem of union lain entirely with the lay members of these congregations. This result might have been very dierent to what now exist. These results however could scarcely have been without the co-operation of the pastor. No one knew better than he his duties as pastor of such a congregation. This was the second co-operative congregation of which he had been pastor. Moreover it is very definitely known that these duties and his neglect of the same had been brought to his attention many times, but without result. He seemed to studiously ignore all the rights of the Presbyterians, the rights of his congregation, hence the feeling that whatever the original intent may have been the result was absorbtion, not co-operation.

About the time the Presbyterians elected to remain out of union, there was a change of ministers. The Presbyterians appointed a representative to meet the new pastor and explain conditions in order that he might understand the case from the Presbyterian standpoint. It was hoped a satisfactory understanding would evolve, whereby the two congregations might worship as one. The representative found the new pastor in no way disposed to receive first hand information, much less act thereon. Moreover there is no evidence that he ever asked information of those directly concerned and therefore able to furnish him with that which was authentic. He told the representative that he refused to discuss the situation with any of the remaining Presbyterian element of his congregation. He hoped the Presbyterians would remain in the congregation, but his attitude was all to the point and effect that their action had been illegal and unwarranted, that nothing but a passive submission to the dictates of the United Church would be considered.

Now, reading all the above, to the Presbyterians has been imputed the whole onus for church union failing in Camden East, and this they have incurred censure and detraction of the bitterest and most unrelenting character.

I should like to ask, not the above gentlemen only, but the whose name is attached to the claim against the church property as well as those forming the committee on co-operation, how much they think they themselves have contributed to such failure, and the feeling of disunity and distrust, that now exists between Presbyterians and the promoters of union. The Presbyterians have been made the scape-goat for the sins of others, for altogether too long.

It is herewith submitted that many of the Presbyterians prior to co-operation voted for union, but for what they supposed would be a union with unity. If the promoters of this so-called union had been actuated by a spirit of unity, the Presbyterians not of Camden East only, but those of Amherst Island, Ernesttown and Sunbury would not have been forced to protect their properties as they have been, nor the remaining Presbyterians through out Canada have the injustices perpetuated on them, they have experienced. The Presbyterians had been given every assurance that their church would not attempt union with the other churches participating therein. If such time as by vote it should be made clearly manifest that the whole of the Presbyterian church in Canada was practically unanimous. It was this sort of union the Presbyterians of Camden East voted for and not for the tragedy of the great disruption their church has experienced.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, on behalf of the congregation, I am,

Yours truly,
ALEX DICKSON.

Testing Pleurisy With Coins.

A novel method of diagnosing pleurisy is described by P. Lereboullet in the Paris Medical. The examiner applies his ear to the patient's chest, closing his other ear, while coins are clinked at the patient's back. The sound of the coins coming through a healthy, normally aerated lung seems distant and dull, while through an affected lung, through solid or homogeneous tissue a clear, silvery, metallic ring is heard.

Truly King of Birds.

"Our national bird, the bald eagle, wild in its native haunts, is so large, so majestic, and flies with an evidence of so enormous strength, that one is impressed with the thought that here is the king of birds," writes T. Gilbert Pearson of the Audubon society. "On one occasion while eating my lunch in the shade of a little bush on a Southern prairie, I saw one carry off a lamb."

Advice for Letter Writers.

When sending a stamp in a letter instead of moistening one corner and sticking it to the paper, moisten a small spot in the center of the stamp and then affix it to your letter. The removal of a small part of the adhesive substance from the center in no way impairs the usefulness of the stamp; whereas it is often torn if the corner is fastened.

The Goat's Foot.

Did you ever notice the shape and the build of a goat's foot? Its fitness for rock climbing is only one sign of God's marvelous care in fitting his creatures for the kind of work they must do.

The Hardiest Palm.

The hardiest palm at all common is California's Trachycarpus excelsus, known as the windmill palm. Not alone is it hardy in withstanding low temperatures, but it is tough and will endure rough treatment.

Carbons in Arc Lamps.

A group of European electricians decided, after experimenting, that better results were obtainable by placing the carbons in arc lamps horizontally and one slightly above the other.

A Slam.

Mrs. Noel—"My husband has had dyspepsia dreadfully lately." Mrs. Nock—"I am so sorry, but I had no idea you were without a cook."

Blames It on Teeth.

According to a Paris physician, premature baldness is due to some trouble with the teeth.

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J. ED. CLARK, At Card's Garage

NOTICE

Wm. Howitt is carrying a large stock of

Choice Floral Designs

For Funerals

See the display in the window at the Marble Works.

Wreaths or Sprays at any price you wish.

Phone calls promptly attended to.

Howitt's, Napanee
Phone 174.

BUSY CITY OF DUNDEE

METROPOLIS OF MARMALADE IS FULL OF ENTERPRISE.

Trade After Trade Has Been Taken Up, But She Has Always Known When to Drop Them—Has Modern Spirit.

Is it not remarkable that Dundee, remote from orange groves, should have established herself as the metropolis of marmalade? asks Herbert Vivian in an Old Country paper.

It is all a question of grit, enterprise, understanding of markets, and the fruits of the south owe most of their prosperity to the busy workers on the Tay. This certainly applies to the bitter oranges of Seville, which have no other destination than our breakfast tables.

Dundee is always drawing her bows at a venture. Trade after trade has been taken up, and she has always known when to drop them. Some say her name comes from the herring, others from the Gaelic word for bonny—and her motto is Donum Dei, the Gift of God.

And that gift is adaptability. The making of bonnets—those dour caps of the Highlands—was for a time the staple industry, but it was soon up with the bonnets of Bonny Dundee, and such as are still required come from Paisley, better known for no less antiquated shawls.

Dundee turned from head to foot and made glittering ornaments for the sword belt; she was cut out by the steel-sharpers of Sheffield. Then glass-blowing was started. Now not still see a place called "The Bottle Works." Candle-making, leather-tanning, sugar-refining, all had their turns but faded away.

Dundee, however, remains the chief port for sealers and whalers, and before the days of gas whale-fishing was of enormous importance. If the ships returned from Greenland "clean" or but partly filled, the price of oil rose immediately, and during those long northern nights poor weavers had perforce to sit in darkness.

Weaving has lasted longest, relying originally on hemp and flax imported from the Baltic. Now jute comes from India, so Dundee makes packing-cloth, sacking, grain-bags, and a kind of carpet.

On driving near to the town by land or sea the striking feature is the jute works of all sorts, the tall chimneys of every shape and form, and the vast spinning mills, warehouses, and so on.

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On driving near to the town by land or sea the striking feature is the jute works of all sorts, the tall chimneys of every shape and form, and the vast spinning mills, warehouses, and so on.

Everywhere, and by everybody from early morning until late at night the refrain of this song was heard.

That settled it. Charles K. Harris, the song-writer man who owe "After the Ball" was no longer poor. The song was inspired by a true incident Harris beheld one evening right "after the ball." He had been invited to a dancing affair with his future wife. Upon emerging into the street when the affair was over, he noticed a very attractive girl, unescorted, near him. With a slight inquisitiveness he turned to his fiancee and mildly inquired how it came about that so charming a person was unaccompanied to the dance. He was told that this girl and her sweetheart had a misunderstanding due to some triviality and both had been too obstinate to acknowledge their errors, hence it led to their estrangement.

Returning to his home the episode of the estranged lovers kept revolving in Harris' mind as he retired for a new ballad. Those were the days beyond recall when a popular song yielded a royalty. He was able to pass that both words and music of "After the Ball" were born. Having completed the ballad, Harris refrained from making the usual heartfelt pilgrimage to the music publishers. He arrived at the conclusion that one by having the ballad sung on the stage by experienced singers could he ever hope to catch the public's fancy; therefore, when Hoyt's "A Trip to Chinatown" played in Milwaukee, Harris cornered J. Aldrich Libby, a noted baritone with the organization, and displayed a copy of the same. Immediately the title caught the singer's eye and Harris' next move was to hum the melody to him between snatches of conversation. Taking the copy from him, Libby handed it over to his orchestra leader during rehearsal. That night when "After the Ball" was sung Libby sang "After the Ball" before a crowded audience, who greeted it with thunderous applause. The same reception followed Libby throughout the country whenever he sang this ballad. By this time the public were in several instances the possessors of "After the Ball" and Harris became known as not only the author and composer of one of the greatest selling songs of the day, but the publisher, as well.

LAMPS OF OTHER DAYS.

Man's Curiosity Enabled Him to Investigate Fire 35,000 Years Ago.

The time when man's curiosity and courage first enabled him to investigate the phenomenon of fire was certainly not less than 35,000 years ago. It probably happened in Europe during the Glacial Age.

One of the earliest methods was by twirling a pointed stick in a hole in dry wood, leading to the hearth fire. This was followed by the "fat lamp" —a shell filled with animal fats or fish oil, with grass or moss as the wick.

The oldest bronze lamp known was found in Cyprus, and is probably 4,000 years old. In Homer's Odyssey the use of three lamps in the Palace to give light is mentioned—a method made possible by the fact that roofs were commonly open in those days.

Coming to more recent times, the cresset, a species of cage filled with old rope smeared with pitch, was in use.

Candles were first introduced by the Phenicians about 1,000 years B.C., after which came the more regular Indoor Illuminant. About 400 B.C. candles in all the chief countries of Europe were displayed by oil lamps of clay and bronze and did not return to common use for a thousand years.

The first friction match (the lucifer) was not invented until 1827, and a box of fifty cost half a crown. The introduction of the Swedish safety match dates to about fifty years ago.

For Musical Beginners.

Builders of modern flats might well take a hint from a unique feature in Buckland's hotel in Brook street, now undergoing transformation to accommodate the new Guards club. This was a suite of "sound-proof" rooms called the "Handel suite," after the composer, who lived and died in Brook street, for the use of musically inclined visitors. This admirable arrangement enabled amateurs of such distressing instruments in the hands of the novice as the piccolo or the bagpipes to practise without disturbing their fellow-guests.—London Times.

After Every Meal

It doesn't take much to keep you in trim. Nature only asks a little help.

Wrigley's, after every meal, benefits teeth, breath, appetite and digestion.

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"AFTER THE BALL."

This Song Made the Author Famous Thirty-odd Years Ago.

Some thirty-odd years ago there was a poor young man in Milwaukee who eked out a precarious existence as a teacher of the banjo. When the business of teaching fell off he would vary the monotony of his humdrum life by writing a song with words and music. Then there would follow a terrific effort to sell his song to the music publishers. More often he failed to dispose of it and the manuscript would become relegated to the company of other rejections. When he did make a sale he was indeed fortunate if the selling price netted him the rent for his "studio." Undaunted, he kept on writing assiduously, until one day, however, he struck a melody that forced the passing throng to pause in their mad rush and listen.

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Optimistic Thought.

A good judge will decide according to justice and right in preference to strict law.

When They Are Satisfied.

A woman never feels dressed up unless she feels uncomfortable.

Listen Well.

Listen well to the words of a few men, and to the men of few words.

WITCHCRAFT IN CANADA

MEDICINE MAN CONJURES MAGIC FROM HIS "BAD BOX."

Strange Rites Are Secretly Performed by Bellacoola Indians of British Columbia — Boast of Old Judas That He Killed Seven.

It is a long stretch between the days when witches were burned at the stake and rolled downhill in barrels driven through with sharp nails, and these day of modern skepticism regarding witchcraft, says T. B. Wilcox in Toronto Star Weekly. The day when the witch of Endor practiced her dark magic was in the dawn of human history; but to-day the belief in witchcraft and in sympathetic magic is not totally lost on the North American continent. Among the Bellacoola Indians, on the Pacific coast of Canada, there are to be found many in the diminishing tribes who believe in these things after a hundred years of contact with the white man.

On the reservation of the Bellacoola tribe at the mouth of the Bella Coola river in British Columbia are to be found old men and women who solemnly declare their belief in the mysteries of magic, and secretly practice their ancient superstitious customs, according to Mr. Harlan I. Smith, of the Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa.

One very old Indian, named Judas, who lived at Bella Coola late as 1922, used to boast of having killed seven people by the aid of his "bad box" used in witchcraft. He claimed with pride of having caused the death of the Hudson's Bay factor, Mr. John Clayton, who was the first white man to remain long in the Bella Coola area, and who died far from that place in 1909.

Witchcraft among these Indians was practiced for both beneficial and malevolent purposes. The materials used in this art are of both plant and animal origin.

It is firmly believed by these old Indians that a child may be made to grow up a great hunter, a swift canoe picker, industrious, or a strong man by the aid of magic. Lung trouble may be cured, the river may be eroded where wanted and rain may be stopped. It is also believed that a child may be made to grow up a thief, crimes and quarrelsomeness may be caused, and death brought about by the practice of injurious witchcraft.

Here are some of the witcheries and magic practices believed in by the oldest Indians on the reservation to-day:

To make a person a good dancer the ashes of the burned leaves of the wild rose and trembling poplar were used. When a baby was born and the parents wanted it to be a goood dancer, the father or mother got the leaves, burned them and put the ashes on the baby's hands, knees and elbows. To the Indians the aspen leaves did not tremble, but danced, and the ashes of those dancing leaves imparted their gift to the limbs of the child.

A baby girl would grow up to be industrious it was believed, if the warm limbs of a recently killed beaver were rubbed according to the instincts of the beaver would pass to the child. To make a baby girl grow up to be a fast berry-picking woman, a ring of bark from the bare top of a tree was put up her wrist and left on till it wore off. To make a boy grow up Hoyt's "A Trip to Chinatown" played in Milwaukee, Harris cornered J. Aldrich Libby, a noted baritone with the organization, and displayed a copy of the same. Immediately the title caught the singer's eye and Harris' next move was to hum the melody to him between snatches of conversation. Taking the copy from him, Libby handed it over to his orchestra leader during rehearsal. That night when "After the Ball" was sung Libby sang "After the Ball" before a crowded audience, who greeted it with thunderous applause. The same reception followed Libby throughout the country whenever he sang this ballad. By this time the public were in several instances the possessors of "After the Ball" and Harris became known as not only the author and composer of one of the greatest selling songs of the day, but the publisher, as well.

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YOUNG WOMEN SUFFER MOST

These Two Found Relief by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Ayer's Cliff, Quebec. — "I have been teaching for three years, and at the end of each year I always feel tired and have no appetite. I had a awful sick each month, too, having pains in my back until sometimes I was obliged to stop working. A friend recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to me

and I heard many women telling how good it was so I thought it would help me. And it did. Now I take six bottles every year and recommend it to others." — DONALDA FANTEUX, Ayer's Cliff, Quebec.

"Unable to Work"

Canning, Nova Scotia. — "I had irregular periods and great suffering at those times, the pains causing vomiting and fainting. I was teaching school and often for nine hours I would be unable to attend to my work. Through an advertisement in the papers I knew of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has been of great benefit to me, the troubles being completely relieved." —LAURA J. EATON, Canning, King's County, Nova Scotia. C

WIRELESS IN THE WILDS.

Birds Communicate One With Another By Method of Their Own.

We all look upon wireless telegraphy as a very wonderful invention, writes Oliver G. Pike, F.Z.S., but to the birds, mammals, and insects it is as old as the hills.

For ages past they have been communicating one with another by a method of their own, without any sounds being uttered that human ears can pick up. This wonderful method of sending messages to their companions is not rare. It can be observed at almost any time by day or night in our woods and fields.

A few years ago we reared a rare female moth and imprisoned her in a small box. This was placed in the garden, and within an hour dozens of males came up from every point of the compass.

These moths had not been seen in the district before, yet all around us were swarms of them. Where did they come from and by what method did they know of the presence of the female?

I have seen flocks of starlings containing not fewer than 20,000 birds. These manoeuvre with the utmost precision. They will be flying north, then they turn as one bird and go east, then rise or dive, and every wing action of every single bird in that flock will be performed at the same moment. I once thought that those on the inside of the flock might copy the movements of their leader, but if so there would be a certain amount of time lost. Moreover, I have photographed these great flocks by means of slow-motion kinematography, and the pictures show that all the birds work together, and also that they keep time with their wings as perfectly as a regiment of trained soldiers perform their manoeuvres.

A few years ago a female whitetailed eagle lost her mate. It was known that there was not another eagle of this species for hundreds of miles, yet very soon after a male appeared in the locality and mated up with the female. A similar instance came under my notice in regard to the raven. While the female was sitting, her mate was killed. She did not desert her eggs, but continued to sit upon them, and although ravens were scarce in the district we found that she had accepted another mate within twenty-four hours.

RUINED BY INSECTS.

Tiny Pests Make Some of Our Richest Land Useless.

With infinite care and patus, quantities of a certain sort are carefully gathered and then collected in Malaya and taken across the ocean to the West Indies, where they are to be used to fight that dreaded moth, the "levuana iridescens," which is preying on the cocoanut palms, and which threatens the ruin of the whole cocoanut industry of the islands.

We hardly realize the tremendous battles man is always fighting against the insects which devour his crops and ruin his industries. One-fifth of the American fruit crop is destroyed by insects, and one estimated prove that the cash lost through insects by American farmers is over $12,000,000,000 a year. The cotton boll weevil in the United States, and this terrible pest has now appeared in Egypt. The cotton crop has caused a loss estimated at $5,000,000 yearly to Australian cattle owners, and there is, at present, an area of 2,000,000 square miles of fine grazing land in the United States where the tick is so thick that cattle cannot be raised. The cattle ticks the same insect on cattle that the malarial mosquito has on man, causing fever which either kills the animal or leaves it a mere bag of bones.

It was the malarial mosquito that defeated the first attempt to cut a Panama Canal, and at present an area of more than 14,000,000 square miles of the richest land on earth is still infested with this plague.

Phosphate Mines Developed.

Tunis has attained second rank to the United States for the production of phosphate, through the development of mines discovered a few years ago.

Tea Much Thought of Self.

"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "a man thinks so much about his own comfort dat he makes hisse'f pufickly miserable."

Turtle Eggs.

The eggs of the turtle vary in number from 60 to 100, and at first they resemble damp parchment in their texture.

The Old Curiosity Shop

"The Old Curiosity Shop, immortalized by Charles Dickens," is the sign that occupies the entire wall space between the two second-story windows of a quaint little cement and frame building at 14 Portsmouth street, Kingsway, London, England.

Modern steel and concrete office buildings now tower behind and alongside this quaint relic of the slums that formerly surrounded the lawyers' famous Lincoln's Inn Fields near by. New skyscrapers (and they are skyscrapers for London) are fast crowding out reminders of the past. The small corner plot occupied by the shop has been much sought after, and the destruction of the old relic was thought recently to be imminent.

The old shop has taken a new "lease" on life, however, through the execution of a twenty-one-year rental contract, and the premises have assumed an altogether different air from that of other years. Heretofore, the souvenir-seeking tourist was able to regale himself with what he considered "Dickensiana" as he sat surely selected postcards, plaques and other mementoes of Dickensian subjects in the dingy little shop. In the windows, where the visitor formerly gazed fascinated at the reminders of Dickens and his works, are now stacked bolts of cloth and rolls of weaves, their ends suitably draped and crushed for effect.

Heretofore the score of years the business of the Old Curiosity Shop will be tailoring. To be sure, the purchasers carry a few souvenirs as a side line. They invite the public to visit the house where Little Nell lived with her grandfather, but tailoring is the only thing for sale first. In the rooms above live the tailor proprietors. Not unmindful of the fame of the building they occupy, they have adopted the slogan: "Even as the name of Charles Dickens is associated with literature equally well are we with tailoring." The startled stranger wonders why they do not come right out and say, "Have your suit made by us, when you visit the home of Little Nell." The shock would be no worse.

If a Portsmouth was ever occupied by Dickens' child character and her elderly guardian, which is believed doubtful, one is tempted to surmise that the present day occupy, they have adopted the slogan: "Even as the name of Charles Dickens is associated with literature equally well are we with tailoring." The startled stranger wonders why they do not come right out and say, "Have your suit made by us, when you visit the home of Little Nell." The shock would be no worse.

If a Portsmouth was ever occupied by Dickens' child character and her elderly guardian, which is believed doubtful, one is tempted to surmise that the present day occupants of the building would be quite in keeping with the tailoring. The old shop is said to have been filled with quaint antiques, rusty weapons, distorted figures in china, in wood, iron and ivory, tapestry and strange furniture.

That there are doubts, many well-founded, of the legitimacy of the claim that the shop is the actual original of the Old Curiosity Shop described by Dickens, is a recognized fact. Two and a half years ago, when the building was sold at auction by a London realty dealer the controversy of 1910 was revived. At that time efforts were made to raise a fund of $10,000 to preserve the Dickens' site, and although nearly half that amount was raised, the memorial schemes fell through.

In 1923, as in 1910, the strongest opposition came from the Dickens Fellowship, whose work incidentally the Fellowship gave as its opinion: "The so-called Old Curiosity Shop" is old and picturesque enough, but it has been immortalized by an unknown sign painted and not by Charles Dickens."

Information was sought at 48 Doughty street, in the Bloomsbury section of London, where the novelist lived for some years and has his marriage and where the Dickens Fellowship maintains its headquarters. Members of the Fellowship, it was learned, have their contending that the last lines of the novel in which the home of Little Nell and her grandfather is referred to:

"He (Kit) sometimes took them to the street where she (Nell) had lived; but new improvements had changed it greatly, and it was not the same. The old house had been long ago pulled down, and a fine broad road was in its place. At first he would go with his stick a square upon the ground to show them where it used to stand. But he soon became unable to do even that, and could only say it was thereabouts, he thought, and these alterations were confusing.

"Such are the changes which a few years bring about, and so do things pass away, like a tale that is told!"

Further differences of opinion exist as to just where the house stood before it was torn down, but the Fellowship favors the district between Leicester Square and Charing Cross, with the majority quite definitely in favor of the location at Trafalgar Square now occupied by the National Gallery site. Considering that this square was built some time after 1840, when Dickens wrote the novel, and that Green street, mentioned by Dickens, and the old shop by Robert Allbut, an authority on the London of Dickens' time, formerly occupied parts of the present National Gallery site.

Referring again to the little house in Portsmouth, it may be of interest to learned that during Dickens' time this building was occupied by wastepaper merchants, who leased it for many years and did a considerable trade with the sale of curios; that only during comparatively recent years have souvenirs been sold there, and that the writer was told that the name "Old Curiosity Shop" was painted on the building after the death of Dickens, and not in the years of the inscription, "Immortalized by Charles Dickens," is believed to have been added some years later.

At the time the present owner came into possession of the supposed home of Little Nell, there was much speculation as to the future untold fortune of the old landmark, for landmark it is, whether or not it is the authentic "Old Curiosity Shop," and many visitors constantly find their way to the spot.

Trial by Ordeal.

If a theft takes place in a Japanese household, all servants are required to write a certain word with the same brush. The coincidence is supposed to betray its workings in the waves of the ideographs written. Tracing an ideograph involves such an effort of muscular directness and undivided attention that this device often leads to the discovery of the guilty party. The test is, at all events, more humane than the ordeal of boiling water, to which accused persons were formerly submitted in Japan.

CROOKS WHO "SPLIT."

Scotland Yard Officer Says There Is No Honor Among Thieves.

"During my long spell of service I must have begun my evidence in various witness-boxes a thousand or more times with those very significant words, 'From information received,'" writes a retired Scotland Yard officer.

A very useful phrase, that! It covers a lot that the prisoner in the dock would like to know. Sometimes, following the usual query from the magistrate, 'Do you wish to put any questions to the witness ?' a prisoner has turned to me with blazing eyes and snapped, 'Who gave you your information?' Nothing doing, however!

It is no secret that the police employ a certain number of "narks," or spies, and some of the "information received" comes from them. But when one or two suspicious "narks" of doubtful honesty, my chief has said to me, "Don't get excited. We'll hear something in a day or two!"

An anonymous note comes along, giving the name of the "fence" concerned, or the underworld name—maybe—of one of the gang of the burglars. Then we get busy.

What a woman does in a fit of jealous rage at, say, 5 p.m., she may regret before midnight, and try to undo. Most professional criminals are somewhat fickle in their love affairs, and if "Liz," from the proceeds of a haul, say, a fur coat, and "Moll" doesn't, trouble follows. She writes, and the "Yard."

You may have noticed that following a burglary a full list of the loot is published. Again and again that has led to the capture of the gang concerned. The man who did the actual crib-cracking has produced to his confederates what he says he secured. But he "forgot" the diamond pendant! The published list, however, gives him away, and if he has sold the pendant, and lost the money in gambling—that's what generally happens—more "information" comes along.

Pawnbrokers, bullion dealers, proprietors of marine stores, and secondhand dealers, help us. Some of them must, in fact, or they would be in serious trouble themselves.

Then, of course, there are our own plain-clothes men. But their methods I mustn't say much, but please don't think that they go about with big boots, squared shoulders, and bowler hats all the time. I should startle you if I were to describe some of the roles they play. Some of their "information" is given by observation; some is confided to them by the criminals themselves.

The latter are often only disloyal to each other, but blackmail one another unscrupulously. If the word goes round that A. has pulled off such and such a job, B., C., D., E., F., and G. are all after him. And if he doesn't part, along will come some more "information" for us.

If, as the result, we catch him, and he guesses who gave him away, he'll get his sentence, and then wait his chance to get his own back. He'll send along a bit of useful "information"!

A LUCKY ACCIDENT.

Hundredth Anniversary of Introduction of Stearine Candle.

France recently celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the introduction of the stearine candle.

It was in 1823 that the famous French chemist, Michel Eugene Chevreul, took out patents for the hard candle.

Chevreul, whose investigation of fats revolutionized the soap industry, started a great industry in glycerine, and important dye industries in paints and varnishes, was led to take up his principal study by a lucky accident.

When he was seventeen he was appointed assistant in Vauquelin's laboratory. One day a jar of grease arrived, and the chief was told to analyse its contents. For some reason he omitted to do so, and the jar remained untouched and forgotten on a shelf for a whole year.

On opening it after this long interval Chevreul was astonished to find that the grease had become crystallized. With this unsuspected phenomenon as a basis for experiment, the young chemist succeeded in isolating stearine, and this process made it possible to make candles hard.

Chevreul has yet another claim to remembrance. He was a man of extraordinary vitality. He resigned his professorship at ninety-six, and lived seven years more, until 1889, when from the shock of his son's death. His son had passed the age of threescore and ten, yet the shock of his death killed his father at five-score years and three.

Blunders of Novelists.

Baroness Orczy, in "Petticoat Government," makes the crescent moon rise over the far eastern sky at 11 o'clock one June evening; and Robert Stevens, in "The Veil," credits her full moon with rising and setting in less than three hours! But, toughest of all bulls, is that created by Miss Marie Tarell, when, in her "Treasure of Heaven," she tells of somebody "bringing home eight Highland bull-heifers from pasture."—London Chronicle.

Shur-on Glasses

Learn the Facts About Your Eyes

Consult

DR. L. LEWIS

Optometrist

Next to Hydro Office

Keep An Eye On Your Eyes

The Land of the Free.

In most foreign countries England is looked upon as the Land of the Free, and, in spite of the Defence of the Realm Act, there is one way, at least, in which the Englishman is freer than the rest of the world. It is only in England that a married man can dispose of the whole of his property absolutely as he likes when he dies.

Even Scottish law is different in this respect. There, if a man has a wife and children, the law says that the wife must have one-third of his possessions and the children another third, so that he can do what he likes only with the remaining third. If he has a wife only or children only, the wife or the children are entitled to half, and he is at liberty to dispose of the other half as he thinks fit.

In France a man can only leave all his property to strangers if he has neither children nor "ancestors," such as parents or grandparents still living. If he has one child, that child must have at least half. Two children will take two-thirds, and if he has three children or more, they must have three-quarters, leaving only a quarter which he can bequeath to other people.

Only in England is a man allowed to cut off his child with a shilling.

Britain's Biggest Lighthouse.

The biggest lighthouse in the British Isles is at St. Catherine's Point, Isle of Wight. It has a flight equal to 14,000,000 candle-power.

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

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BEST STOCK FEED OF ALL

ALFALFA SHOULD BE MORE EXTENSIVELY GROWN.

Only Hardy Seed Should Be Used and Plenty Is Now Available—Important Points to Consider.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

One of the valuable features of alfalfa is its richness in the expensive proteins. When cut at six or eight inches in height, we have found it to contain 25 per cent. of nitrogenous matter, that is, one-quarter of the dry matter of the crop was crude protein. The amount naturally decreased as the plants matured, due to the development of the fibre, but in the early blossoming stage we found alfalfa contained on the average 15.5 per cent. of crude protein, or 11.3 per cent. of digestible crude protein, calculated on water free basis. In the hay condition of dryness, Henry and Morrison in "Feeds and Feeding" give the per cent. of digestible protein in some of the common fodders as follows: Alfalfa, 10.6; red clover hay, 7.6; timothy hay, 3.0; corn silage, 1.1; and among the grains, oats, 9.7; corn, 7.5; barley, 9.0; and wheat bran, 12.5. It will thus be seen why it is not necessary to feed so much grain or concentrates when alfalfa is used as the fodder.

Furthermore, the alfalfa is valuable for its A and B vitamines and its ash content. It may not be better in these respects than the clovers, but it has a recognized value when fed with concentrates.

The Ontario farmer's feed problem is best solved through the production and use of the greatest possible quantities of high-class home-grown roughage, which obviates the necessity of using a large proportion of expensive concentrates in the rations. Most home-grown concentrates, and many of the roughages, are carbonaceous and starchy, in themselves, even in mixtures, do not make for properly balanced rations and, consequently there is always a big demand for protein-rich feeds such as bran, shorts, middlings, oilcake meal, cottonseed meal, gluten meal and other similar feeds. These feeds are now either dear or less extensive and it is sound farm economics to attempt to produce substitutes for them in so far as possible. The farmer understands the situation and naturally turns to leguminous crops, particularly the clovers, to cut down his feed bills and, at the same time, enrich his soil. He realises that his home-grown grains and his corn and roots are low in protein. He knows that protein-rich concentrates are high in price. Therefore, he is interested more and more in an increased use of home-produced feed high in protein. It is also a fact that these leguminous feeds are high in mineral matter and necessary for production, reproduction and general health in herds and flocks, and the best of them is alfalfa. It is the most palatable of all.

Alfalfa Hay.

Alfalfa hay stands at the head of the hay list in value for dairy cows, sheep and lambs, beef cattle, young cattle, breeding bulls, and may be used with care for horses, especially when they are idle or comparatively so. Of course, the hay should be well cured, preferably by the coil method, and generally speaking the second cutting is of better quality than the first. Good alfalfa hay is just under wheat bran in digestible crude protein, but shows about the same pounds fibre. It is a roughage, but some feeders forget that it is a rich roughage and throw too much of it to their stock. A small forkful of good alfalfa hay contains more real feed value than a big bundle of the average timothy or mixed hay, and so it should be fed with more care to prevent waste or danger of overfeeding. Alfalfa hay, moreover, is a fine crop make an ideal roughage ration for all classes of cattle and sheep and many feeders have cut down or cut out, their corn acreage where alfalfa does well. For dairy and beef cattle, from one-half to one pound per day per hundred pounds of live weight, according to other feeds fed, proves very valuable in mixed rations. For sheep, either fattening lambs or breeding ewes, from two to four pounds per day will be relished. For horses, not over one-half pound per hundred pounds live weight, preferably mixed with other hay or straw, is safer than too much. And for the old sows, it may also be used as part of the winter ration.

Alfalfa Soilage.

As a soilage crop nothing excels alfalfa. It grows rapidly and produces several crops in a season. Green alfalfa cut and carted to all stock kept stabled during the summer provides protein-rich succulence in the most palatable form. The crops will produce more feed cut and fed as a soilage crop than in any other form. Mature cattle may be fed up to fifty or sixty pounds per day of this green feed along with other feeds. Calves and younger stock do exceedingly well on alfalfa as green feed. Show or fattening sheep can get no better feed, and it is among the very best green feeds for all classes of pigs from the youngest pigs to older breeding stock. Green alfalfa is not a very satisfactory feed for the working horse alone as it has a tendency to cause washiness.

Alfalfa, in such form, provides in itself a narrow ration, being very high in protein, and should be fed, along with home-grown grains, a little hay or corn silage to cattle. Sheep will handle it without much difficulty and, of course, it naturally is only a supplement to the grain ration for hogs, but, as such, it will cut down the cost of production very much materially. If fed green to horses, it should only comprise a part of the ration along with some dry hay and grain. When feeding to cattle and sheep, it is well to start with a small amount and that dry, as there is some danger of bloat if large quantities are fed wet in the beginning.

Ask for Circular 48, on Hardy Alfalfa and get the rest of the story of this wonder crop.

Barcelona Once Great Seaport.

Until 1492 Barcelona was the New York of the Mediterranean. Its position in the northeastern coast of Spain, actually at about the same latitude as New York city, relatively is to the Mediterranean world what the western city is to Atlantic trade routes. Columbus' voyage was considered a bit of impertinence on the part of the Castilian government to upset the balance of trade in favor of cities in western and southern Spain.

THE BIRTH OF PLANETS.

Human Race Has a Lifetime of Million Billion More Years.

That on entering 1926 our world has lived only half a millionth of its allotted span, and that there is every reason to believe that the human race has a lifetime of nearly a million billion more years, were the assertions of Dr. F. R. Moulton, of the University of Chicago, one of the leading American astronomers, at a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Basing his statements on recent astronomical discoveries, Dr. Moulton said:

"Such things as planets, animals, mountains, and even worlds whose evolution has been considered important, are trivial compared with the galaxy of suns. In fact, the birth and destruction of planets are insignificant incidents in the developments of the system of a thousand million suns of which our own is a minor member."

Among the newest things in the universe are men who have achieved full human stature within the last hundred thousand years, and civilization within the last ten thousand, says Dr. Moulton, who continues:

"Our world will come to an end when our sun passes close enough to another sun to disturb the equilibrium with another solar system. From the resulting debris new planets will be born to start on new million billion year careers.

"There are millions of other planets thousands of times as old as the earth, and it is highly reasonable to suppose that some are inhabited by beings, vastly more advanced than we are in intellect, character, social, racial organization, and control over the forces of nature.

"With monumental egotism our predecessors assumed that the human race was the principal purpose of creation. Modern science shows that not only are other planets of our solar system somewhat similar to the earth (and two probably suited to the abode of man) but also that half of the thousand million suns are similar to our own sun. They are the same size, are composed of the same materials, have the same temperatures, and radiate the same amounts of light; moreover, they pursue their ways just as our sun does.

"It seems probable, therefore, that they, too, have planets. Naturally, some of these planets are very much younger than our earth and are at stages at which the first steps in evolution are being taken. Others are older than our earth.

"It is not asserted that all or even a large fraction will ever be suited to the abode of life. In our solar system, apparently, life exists only upon three of the plants—Venus, Earth, and Mars. Nevertheless, the number of inhabited plants might well be hundreds of millions."

GOOD AND BAD LUCK BELIEFS.

Superstitions Connected With the Story of the Christ.

There are many customs and superstitions connected with the Christmas season, but there are also a few quite ordinary ones that have a place in Christian circles, according to the legend, when the Disciples were using a ladder to take down Christ's body for burial, the Devil appeared and, seizing the ladder, made a violent attempt to upset it. The early Christians, aware of this story, were careful not to place themselves in the position that the Evil One had occupied, and the ancient custom still obtains.

If you have ever spent any time aboard a British warship you will have noticed that officers and blue-jackets never "whistle aboard." There may be no superior officer there—indeed, that part of the ship may be quite empty—yet the salute is given mechanically. This custom is a relic of pre-Reformation days, when in every ship a crucifix was affixed to the mainmast. The salute is a survival of the reverence made to the greatest of Christian emblems.

Thing to Be Feared.

"No, the fear of falling never enters my head," said the aviator to his gaping hearers. "What scares me is the danger of stalling my engine about two miles up and not being able to get down.

Art Note.

An art writer in Boston says there is now very little for the painters to do but fight. Why don't they paint portraits of porterhouse steaks smothered with onions?

Daily Thought.

Every person is responsible for all the good within his power, for his abilities, and for no more, and none can tell whose sphere is the largest.—Gail Hamilton.

Be Sure It's Worth It.

Who would boast a victory that cost no strategy and no careful disposition of the forces? But let a man be very sure that the city is worth the siege.—Ik Marvel.

Forget It.

The time wasted in complaining because the job is hard would often be more than sufficient to put that job on the list of "has-beens."

ALL RED 9, 1926

First Woman Journalist.

Mrs. Anne Royall, born in Maryland, in 1769, was not only the first woman journalist, but the first of her sex to own and edit a newspaper. She was the widow of a Virginia revolutionary war officer, and appeared in Washington in 1824 for the purpose of trying to secure a government pension. Failing in this, she started a small weekly sheet which was first called the "Washington Paul Pry" and later the "Huntress." She had met personally and talked with every president from Washington to Lincoln, and was the terror of politicians.

Reaches the Apex.

Any man who refuses to argue with a woman possesses the Solomon brand of wisdom.

Versatile Windmill.

A windmill in Europe grinds grain to flour for a baker and then mixes and kneads it into dough.

Hold Up Your Head.

A pig's nose is nearly always in the ground.

Children's Funny Sayings

Everyone who has children, or who knows children, is aware that the little ones frequently make funny and sometimes clever remarks; but, unfortunately, people often forget to record them and thus they are lost in undeserved oblivion.

It has been said that there are only about a dozen original jokes in the world; but whoever said that did not mix much with youngsters, says Tit-Bits. The best of childish wit is that it is so unconscious and spontaneous; as a rule, too, it is almost painfully logical.

For instance, what could be more logical than the following?

A little boy of six turned up at school one day and approached the teacher, full of self-importance.

"Please, teacher," he said, "would you punish a boy for something he hadn't done?"

"Of course not," answered the mistress. "That would be unjust."

"That's all right, then," said the boy, "'cos I haven't done my homework!"

The advisability of explaining matters thoroughly when telling a child to do anything is exemplified by these two true stories. Little George's mother said to him one morning: "I wish you would run across the street and see how old Mrs. Brown is."

George went out, but presently returned, crestfallen.

"Mrs. Brown was very cross to me," he pouted. "She said it was none of your business how old she is!"

A mite, aged six, went with her nurse to the dentist. When she came home, she said to her mother: "Mummy, you told me he was a painless dentist."

"Well, wasn't he?" asked her mother.

"No. When he had his finger in my mouth, I bit it, and he yelled out like anything!"

Mary had difficulty with her arithmetic lessons and asked her elder brother for help. He did the sums for her and then went on with his reading. But Mary was soon back at his side.

"What's the matter " he inquired. "Aren't they all right "

"Oh, yes, I'm sure they are," answered Mary; "but won't you please put in a few more sums, so that teacher will think I did them?"

Children frequently get mixed up over things that are told them, with amusing results.

Little Donald was taken by his father for the first time in his life to see a football match, and after it was over his parent told him that the game had ended in a tie. When he arrived home, his mother asked him how the match had gone. "Neither side winned," he replied. "It was a knot."

Most little girls are as interested in dress as are their big sisters. A baby girl named Grace was having a new frock tried on and could not see herself properly in the mirror.

"I do wish I was a twin," she said at last. "Then I wouldn't have to bother about the glass; I could just look at the other one and see how I looked."

A small boy with very red hair was firmly of the opinion that it was the result of too much eating of red apples. Thinking to cure him of this idea, his uncle said: "I eat lots of apples, Tommy, but my hair is quite white. How's that "

"Well," replied the lad, "I 'spect it is because you peel your apples."

"Mother," said a small boy coming into the house all out of breath, "there's going to be the deuce to pay down at the grocer's. His wife has got a baby girl and he's had a 'Boy wanted' sign in the window for a week."

A mother was reproving her six-year-old girl for being naughty.

"If you are so tiresome and disagreeable," she said, "you will not be loved, and when you grow up your friends will be few."

The child replied at once: "I shall not want any friends, for I shall get married."

"Oh, no," replied her mother, "you won't get married if you are disagreeable, for none will be particular."

After a short pause the child remarked: "Well,, mummy, I don't think daddy was particular."

A small child who disliked milk pudding had been made to eat it before leaving the table. When she had eventually eaten it she asked if she might get down.

"Yes, when you have said grace," said her mother.

"But I've nothing to be thankful for," answered the child, sulkily.

"Very well, then," said her mother; "stay where you are."

This was too much for the child, however; so, putting her two small hands together, she said in a loud, clear voice, "Thank goodness I wasn't sick. Now may I get down?"

A parson's little daughter came home from school in great concern.

"Isn't Devil a horrible word to be in the Bible, Daddy?" she said. "It was in my portion this afternoon, but I coughed when I came to it and wouldn't read it."

The caller asked the little daughter of his hostess for a kiss.

"Kissing is only for children," she told him severely.

"Well, aren't you a child?" he asked.

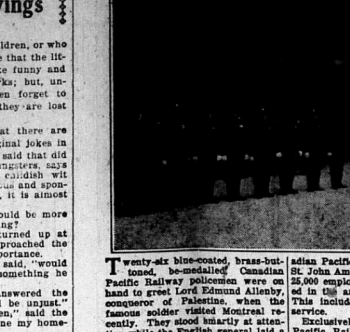
"Perhaps," she replied; "but I don't call you one!"

Glass You Can't Break.

Glass that does not crack or splinter, is flexible and can be cut with scissors or shears, and is non-inflammable, is an invention that should have far-reaching applications.

Such glass is made by treating galvanized wire netting with a material that is treating galvanized flexible, says a writer in "Discovery." Rolls 100 feet long and 3 feet wide are being made. It can be bent and straightened many times without fracture.

Great Interest Shown In First Aid Study



Twenty-six blue-coated, brass-buttoned, be-medalled Canadian Pacific Railway policemen were on hand to greet Lord Edmund Allenby, conqueror of Palestine, when the famous soldier visited Montreal recently. They stood smartly at attention while the English general laid a wreath on the monument to the fallen soldiers in the Windsor Station and acted as his escort after his tribute.

Every one of these policies is a certified St. John Ambulance Association First Aid graduate. They are among the best first aid teams in the country.

Since the inauguration of the Canadian Pacific Railway Council of the St. John Ambulance Association 25,000 employees have been instructed in the art of rendering first aid. This includes every branch of the service.

Exclusively employed on Canadian Pacific Railway trains, some two hundred and sixty employees of the sleeping, dining and parlor cars recently passed the first aid examination prescribed by the St. John Ambulance Association. This group of men consists of conductors, stewards, chefs, waiters, porters and others who are employed on C. P. R. trains only.

The men who passed the examinations studied in their own time and without a shadow of compulsion. They voluntarily underwent a two hours' course of instruction by one of the Company's First Aid instructors.

In all, 421 employees took these classes, but a number of these men were engaged on long-run trains and so were unable to attend all the classes owing to absence from town. Accordingly they did not present themselves before the medical examiner, as they felt they were hardly prepared to pass the searching test involved. The knowledge they have gained, however, will stand them in good stead when the next series of classes is held.

The foregoing information came in the form of an announcement at the headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Montreal and is striking illustration of the enthusiasm with which First Aid instruction is regarded by the railway employees. First Aid classes are now being held at Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal, Ottawa, Hull, and Smiths Falls in Eastern Canada and are being well attended by employees in all branches of the C. P. R. service.

Combined Effort.

The great artist who paints a picture which compels the admiration of the world does not do so with one swoop of the brush in one moment of inspiration. The great masterpiece is the product of thousands of strokes of the brush, of infinitesimal bits of pigment put on the canvas layer after layer, each done with consummate art. Every tiny bit of paint, every swift stroke does its tiny part toward what becomes at last a marvel of ages. So must we work, stroke by stroke, a bit here and a bit there, until our masterpiece has been completed.

Of Deep Historic Interest.

When Jacob died in Egypt "Joseph commanded his servants, the physicians, to embalm his father; and the physicians embalmed Israel. This passage from Genesis has now an added interest. If the body of Jacob was embalmed in the Egyptian manner, it ought now, when Hebron (with the cave Machpelah, where Jacob was buried) is in British hands, to be found possibly with Joseph's inscriptions.

Make the Most of Pleasure.

Few young people make as much as they should of small pleasures. In many years the standards of enjoyment have been undergoing a change and there is a tendency to think that we cannot have a good time that does not cost money. A girl's reputation is far from complete till she has learned to enjoy herself simply and without any money expense.

Love From Everyone.

No matter how wise you are, every one you meet can teach you something. The young folks who are ready to grow are not the ones who pride themselves on their superior educational advantages, and look down on others from a lofty height. Be teachable. You may learn from unlearned persons if you meet others and pass on without learning anything from them.

SAVING PIGS' TAILS.

Side-Lines Which Bring In a Little Money.

Most country workers have side-lines which bring in a little money to supplement their regular earnings, says an Old Country paper. Some of them are ordinary—such as keeping bees for honey, growing lavender, and so on. Others, however, extraordinary, and mysterious.

What, for instance, does Mr. X., of London, do with the scores of pigs' tails, each two and a half inches long, and tufted, that are sent to him by Bill Hodge, of Slocum Sloshton? X. pays two shillings per tail, and places no limit on the quantity. Bill's sole concern is to get knowledge of all pig-killings within a ten-mile radius.

Beech leaves are often gathered by country children. They are sent to London; where, after being dried and cleaned, they are used to stuff mattresses. For this purpose, they are better than hair, flock, or wool.

A smaller side-line is picking up the tail feathers of cock pheasants—shed naturally, or shot off by in-expert sportsmen. For these, and for hens' feathers, there is a good and very remunerative market.

Country children also make quite a lot of money by picking up acorns. Tons of these go to London. Acorn flour, mixed with other ingredients, forms a good animal food. There is a market, too, for beech nuts, on account of the oil they contain.

Hogs' bristles, horsehair, and sheep's wool—the latter retrieved from bushes and hedges in the fields—are other rural side-lines.

But what are sheep's jawbones used for? One farm laborer pays his rent by following up purchasers of sheep's heads and getting the bones. When he has a score he sends them to London, and gets twelve and sixpence for them.

The Best Place.

The Illustrated Bible had a strong fascination for little Geraldine. With the book open on her lap, she looked up and said:—

"Mother, do people marry in heaven?"

"The Good Book says they do not, Geraldine."

"Well, do they marry in—in—the other place?"

"I suppose not, my dear."

Geraldine shut the Bible with a bang.

"Then I'm going to stay here," she said.

Picture Theatres In Britain.

There are nearly 4,000 picture theatres in the British Isles, and at least 15,000,000 people of all ages visit them every week.

FOOLING THE FAMOUS.

Dukes and Bishops Have Been Victims of Practical Jokers.

The "hoax" is not yet dead, as many people who have recently paid big prices for "old masters" or "historic" relics, to which romantic stories have been attached, can testify.

One of the most fantastic hoaxes on record occurred when Sir John Herschel, the great astronomer, made a presentation to Queen Victoria of Hope with a giant telescope for the purpose of studying the moon.

Amazing accounts of what had been revealed by that telescope were sent to the New York Sun by one Richard Locke. This hoaxer evidently must have possessed a highly-developed sense of humor—gave a minute description of the flowers which grew on the moon and of its inhabitants.

The New York paper sold like hot cakes until the authentic despatches arrived.

Londoners have proved themselves just as credulous, however. No less a personage than the famous Duke of Cumberland was victimized, along with some thousands of others, by a hoax perpetrated by Count Ferfield and the Duke of Montague.

Those two noblemen had a wager that, by advertising an utterly impossible performance, they could fill the Haymarket Theatre. They announced that a person would get into a sack bottle and there sing several songs. The Duke of Cambridge came to see this marvel, and lost his sword in the stampede which followed the exposure of the hoax.

The most astonishing literary hoax on record was that by means of which a young man, calling himself Georges Psalmanazan, hoodwinked the Bishop of London and the professors of Oxford University at his period.

He came to England with a wild story of having been spirited away from his native Formosa by Jesuits. He was treated as a kind of wonderful clever language, said it was Formosan, and so impressed the Bishop of London that that prelate sent him to Oxford to teach this strange tongue to intending missionaries to Formosa.

He was only after a "Formosan" grammar and dictionary had been printed at the Bishop's expense that the hoax was discovered. The young man had never been out of Europe.

Fusco's "Fiasco" was the name given to the hoax worked by Dr. Martino Fusco, an Italian scholar, two years ago. Dr. Fusco announced that he had discovered the lost books of Livy, the historian of Rome. Had he in fact been true, it would have been a literary find of tremendous importance. But, alas, he failed to produce the "lost books" when called upon to do so. They are still lost.

Also, a few years ago, a fantastic hoax was concocted—for a time. It took in many London newspapers. The story, which came from San Francisco, was to the effect that Benjamin Franklin had left a secret will creating a trust for 150 years, at the end of which period the trust funds were to be handed as a prize for the best contributions to science and literature.

It was stated that the first award of £5,000 had been made to a certain gentleman. It transpired, however, that the whole story was merely a "stunt" of the gentleman in question to secure prominence for a book he had published.

First Artesian Well.

The first artesian well to be bored in Europe of which data is available is the tube well at Grenelle, in France, which was sunk by the French government between 1834 and 1842, in the hope of obtaining a sufficient supply of water for Paris. The depth is 1,798 feet, at which point a prolific supply at water was reached.

Writer's Cramp.

Writer's cramp is a disease to which those who do much writing are liable toward middle age, and a person afflicted with it has no complete control over the muscles of the thumb, middle and forefinger. The typewriter has proved the best resource of those who suffer from the ailment.

Sing Care Away.

Someone has said that we can sing away our cares more easily than we can reason them away, and that is lucky for those of you girls whose logic is not your strong point. Whether your voice is weak or strong, try singing as a cure for the blues.

No Happy Medium.

Said the almost-philosopher: "The fellow who used to hide his light under a bushel is now either unable to buy a bushel or has become so wealthy that he advertises that light with an outfit of star shells and skyscrapers."

WORLD'S SUPPLY OF COTTON.

Sudan Cotton Growing Is Already well established.

It has been estimated that the world's cotton crop now practically available, will equal 25,300,000 bales of lint cotton, each containing 478 pounds of cotton, being an increase of nearly one million bales over the crop of the preceding year. The greatest cotton producing area in the world is still the Southern United States, but it is not the only cotton growing country, and year by year the cotton industry of Great Britain is becoming less dependent upon the Southern States for its supply of raw cotton. British India is growing cotton and the area under this crop is steadily enlarging. It is estimated that this year's crop will produce 4,660,000 bales of lint cotton.

British supervision of Egypt has done great things for the peasant population, not only by promoting honest administration, but by the assistance given to agriculture. Cotton growing has been aided in many ways with the result that substantial crops are grown and the cotton planting seasons have been lifted out of grinding poverty.

In the Sudan cotton growing is already well established. In 1925 112,000 acres were under this crop and the product was cotton of the highest quality. The cotton acreage will steadily increase year by year as the great irrigation scheme at Gezira on the Blue Nile is carried forward. Wonderful engineering feat is situated 170 miles south of Khartoum, and it will eventually secure a steady supply of water to a dry but fertile area as large as the combined area of our three Maritime Provinces. This irrigated country between the branches of the Nile will be available for cotton and other crops. It will mean the distribution of vast sums each year among the native population.

Cotton products form a large part of the export trade of Great Britain. In 1924 163,000,000 pounds of cotton yard; 18,000,000 pounds of cotton thread, and 4,443,959,500 square yards of cotton piece goods were exported from the Old Country.

The imports of raw cotton, from which all these and many other cotton goods are manufactured, amounted to 15,843,000 cwt., and almost one-fourth of this raw cotton came from Africa, Egypt leading the part of the trade. These imports from Africa will from now on steadily increase.

The cotton mills of Canada obtain almost all their raw material from the Southern States. In 1924 the imports of raw cotton into Canada amounted to 956,000 cwt., having a value of $28,391,278.

The King pays no postage.

First-Known Envelope.

The first envelope of which there is any knowledge inclosed a letter sent in 1696, by Sir William Turnbull to Sir James Ogilvie. The epistle, with its coverings, is still preserved in the British museum.

On to Him.

"I can't live properly on $75 a week," complained the young man. "Yes, you can," said his guardian. "The real trouble is you want to live improperly."

Favors Absolute Abstention.

A recent report of British experts favors absolute abstention from strong drink, but supports the use of light wines and liquors.

Safety First in Canoes.

Rule 41144—When it is necessary for two persons to change seats in a canoe, run the canoe to the bank and let one of the occupants step out on dry land.

Spurgeon's Philosophy.

To get, we must give; to accumulate, we must scatter; to make ourselves happy, we must make others happy.—C. H. Spurgeon.

Valuable to Cotton Growers.

A machine has been invented for chopping out young cotton plants, at the same time the crop is being cultivated.

Great Iceland Coal Fields.

The Iceland coal fields will supply 180,000,000 tons equal in quality to the Scottish coal.

China's Big Canal.

The imperial Canal of China has a total length of 2,100 miles, which exceeds that of any other in the world.

TOO SHY TO GET MARRIED.

Girls Who Change Their Minds at the Church.

Thrice a bride and died a spinster. Such was the remarkable record of Miss Hannah Jackson, a Yorkshire woman who died a few weeks ago at the age of ninety-two, says an English paper.

In her youth the bells had thrice been set ringing for Hannah's wedding. On each case the clergyman, bridegroom, and guests were present in church, awaiting the coming of the bride, and in each case they waited in vain. She had, in fact, vanished from her home in the early morning of her wedding-day, and only returned some days later.

In all three cases her explanation was the same. "I was seized with a fit of panic," she said. "I felt that I couldn't face the ceremony, that I must run away. I can't account for it; all I know is that I simply could not help myself."

She is only one of many women who have "shied" at the altar under some strange impulse. When, years ago, Miss Mary Lander Baker promised to wed Mr. Alistair McCormick, the Chicago millionaire, she meant to keep her promise. When the wedding day arrived the church was packed with a fashionable crowd, but the bride was missing.

In Miss Baker's case, the reason for this strange conduct was no doubt an unconquerable attack of shyness, an insuperable fear of the public gaze. But this is not the case with all who are thus afflicted.

It is seldom that such an attack of shyness seizes a bride when she has actually reached the church or in the case of a recent village wedding in Devonshire. The bride, leaning on her father's arm, paused on the porch of the church, when she stopped.

"I can't go in!" she exclaimed to her astonished father. "Nonsense!" he answered. "What is the matter? Of course you must go in!" "No, I can't!" she cried, bursting into tears.

Wrenching her arm from her father's grasp, she ran through the churchyard and down the village street to her home, where she locked herself in her bedroom, refusing to open the door until the following day.

A still more extraordinary story is told of a French girl, Mlle. Germaine Clemente, who was engaged to an army officer, Captain Carlier. On the day of her wedding approached Germaine became more and more excited and nervous, declaring that she could never go through the ceremony until was in danger of making herself seriously ill.

What was to be done? At this critical stage a happy inspiration occurred to Germaine's twin-sister. Why should not she act as her sister's deputy? They were so much alike that in all probability the deception would not be detected. And so it happened. The sister, wearing Germaine's wedding-gown and veil, came triumphantly through the ceremony; and on her return from church her place was taken by Germaine without the least suspicion being aroused.

Platinum in Spain.

Platinum deposits in the south of Spain, in a mountainous region known as the Serania de Ronda, are reported to be extensive. The 12 or 14 miners of the district are profitably employed and platinum gravel for some years to come.

Salvationists Raise Silk Worms.

An annual silk camp for the cultivation of the silkworm has been established by the Salvation Army in a 10,000-acre mulberry forest near Lahore, India.

Crisp Criticism of Gossip.

Gossip is a sort of smoke that comes from the dirty tobacco-pipes of those who diffuse it; it proves nothing but the bad taste of the smoker.

To Complete the Illusion.

She—"No, you are too poor. If I washed dishes for a man it might make him look upon me as a servant." He—"Oh, no; you'd have to break them to do that."

Danger to Oljbway Finger.

An Ojibway Indian would not point his finger at the moon, as fair Luna would consider it a great insult and instantly bite off the offending member.

DAVY & ALLISON

Plumbing, Furnace Work, Tinsmiths.

Hardware, Paints and Oils. Stoves, and Furnaces.

DAVY & ALLISON,
Next to Gason's.

FRED S. SCOTT
BARBER and TOBACCONIST
John St.
(One door south of Express Office.)

Everything clean and sanitary.

Satisfaction guaranteed. We carry a full line of pipes, cigarettes and tobacco. Our prices are right

Bring your films to us. 25 years experience at developing and printing. Enlargements made on short notice. Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

New Stock
Garden Seeds

—Tuberous Begonias.
—Pratt's Baby Chick Food.
—Flower Seeds.
—Calf Meal.

GEO. E. WINTER,
Seed Store
Dundas St. Phone 78.

CORNS
end the pain
quickly, *safely*

In one minute you can end the pain of corns with Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads. They end the misery of corns by eliminating the causes, *friction-pressure*. No danger of infection from cutting or corrosive acids.

Zino-pads are *thin*; antiseptic, waterproof. They protect while they heal. Sizes for corns, callouses and bunions. Call today and get a box of this new, simple corn treatment.

Dr Scholl's Zino-pads

Put one on—the pain is gone!
Zino-pad Separating Discs and Zino-pad Foot Appliances are all invaluable

The Haines Shoe Houses

WHERE RESTS YOUR LOVED ONE

there place the most enduring, the most beautiful evidence of your affection and devotion possible to obtain—a monument in imperishable **Marble or Granite**, designed, carved and erected by us, specialists in this work.

We will make special designs for you at the lowest possible cost.

Talk it over with

WM. M. HOWITT,
Napanee, - Ontario

GET IT AT
WALLACE'S

A small "Want Adv." in the columns of The Napanee Express will bring results.

Miss Lucretia Vanalstine, a former resident of Clarksville, died on Saturday at her home at Yarker. The funeral took place on Monday.

The arrival at Birkenhead, England, of a consignment of five hundred live hogs from Canada marks a new development in the shipment of live stock from this country. All but ten arrived in good condition, and the weights were satisfactory.

Santa Rosa, Cal., April 12—Luther Burbank, withered by age, died here early yesterday amid the flowering fruits and blooms that he created for mankind's benefit. The noted horticulturist passed to the great adventure of a hereafter in which he had no faith.

An important gathering is being held in Napanee this week, being the organization of the local Presbytery of the United Churches. The meetings are being held in Trinity United Church. About two hundred delegates are expected to be present. The Presbytery will comprise Napanee district and the County of Lennox and Addington, Prince Edward County, Belleville and North Hastings.

The M. B. Mills Co. Hatchery is being taxed to its utmost these days to handle the volume of business being offered. It will be a revelation to our readers to know that at present this enterprising firm has over 10,000 eggs in their Mammoth incubator, and better still we understand that one customer alone has made reservation for 1200 eggs for next week. This firm is increasing its business from year to year and its success is due largely to the excellent service it renders its customers.

RICHMOND MINUTES

Council met in the Town Hall, Selby, the members all present, the Reeve presiding.

The minutes of last session were read and adopted.

Moved by C. Hartin, seconded by E. A. McQuaig, that the following snow accounts be paid: Patrick Jordan, 10 hrs. labor, 21 hours team, $10.40; J. J. Schermhorn, 7 hrs. labor, 14 hours team, $7.00; E. Lasher, 12 hours labor, 12 hrs. team, $7.20; Fred Armstrong, 19½ hrs. labor, 28½ hrs. team, $15.30; T. Tyner, 10 hrs. labor, 10 hrs. team, $6.00; Oay Young, 24 hrs. labor, 18 hrs. team, $12.00; A. Uens, 6 hrs. labor, 1 hr. team, $1.60; L. Carscallen, 6 hrs. team, $2.40; C. Vanalstine, 9 hrs. labor, 4 hrs. team, $3.40; W. Graham, 20 hrs. labor, 20 hrs. team, $12.00. Carried.

Moved by M. Dupre, seconded by A. H. Oliver, that the Tax Collector's Roll be accepted and that he receive a cheque for $111.48, $100.00 for collecting taxes, $11.48 for excise stamps. Carried.

Total taxes on Roll	$33563.32
5% on taxes uncollected	89.39
Total am't collected	33392.54
Uncollable taxes, (including the 5%	260.17

Moved by M. Dupre, seconded by A. H. Oliver, that R. W. Asselstine be paid for gravel, $7.30; Les. Davis, 1050 ft. bridge covering, $47.60; Ross Dudgeon, drawing bridge covering, $5.00. Carried.

Moved by E. A. McQuaig, seconded by M. Dupre, that the several accounts be paid: E. G. Thomas & Son, binder for births, marriages and deaths and index for same, $7.88; T. E. Richmond, spikes for Roblin scales, 35c.; Dr. O'Connor, attending Mrs. Doney, Dec., 1925, $8.00; A. H. Oliver, for tearing down vault and cleaning brick, $20.00. Carried.

Moved by E. A. McQuaig, seconded by C. Hartin, that the Assessor's Roll be accepted and a cheque for ninety dollars be issued in payment in full. Carried.

Council adjourned to meet on Tuesday, May 4th.

H. A. WOOD, Clerk.

Poultry Foods ! !

Beefscrap, oyster shell, grit, Royal Purple and Pratt's Poultry Regulators, Thermos drinking fountains.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

WE SELL FOR LESS

4 lbs. Figs	25c.
1 bottle Catsup	20c.
20 bars Swift Naptha Soap	$1.00
1 lb. Arrowroot	25c.
6 bars Olive Toilet Soap	25c.
1 lb. Shortening for	17c.
1 lb. Prunes for	10c.
1 pt. sealer Horseradish	35c.
2 pkgs. Puffed Wheat for	25c.
3 cans Classic Cleaner for	25c.
1 good broom for	39c.

Wood, Salt, Feed.

A Penny Saved is Worth 2 Made.

Denison Bros.
North Centre Street.
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

PERSONALS

(All our readers are cordially invited to hand in, or send in, any news they may have for this column).

Mr. John G. Fennell is seriously ill.

Dr. G. W. Morden was in Montreal a few days last week.

Miss Constance Grange is visiting friends in Boston, Mass.

Miss Olive Hambly returned from Toronto on Monday.

Mrs. D. Howe, Napanee, spent Easter with her friends, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Winters.

Mr. C. B. Huffman has returned from spending the wintetr with his daughter at Sudbury.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Knox, Madoc, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Knox, last week.

Miss Myrtle Stevens, Toronto, spent the holidays with her sister, Mrs. R. C. Rood.

Miss Katharyn Daly, B.A., spent Easter week in Washington and New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Meng, Ottawa, spent Easter with his parents, Mayor and Mrs. Dr. Meng.

Mr. E. J. Corkill, P.S.I., attended the Educational Association meeting in Toronto last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Card and daughter, Pauline, left on Thursday for Santa Monica, Cal.

Mrs. Geo. Lampkin, Moscow, spent the holidays with her daughter in Toronto.

Misses Evelyn and Margaret Gleeson, Toronto, spent the holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Gleeson.

Miss Marguerite Craig, who has been spending the winter in California, left last week for a trip to Europe.

Rev. C. Jr and Mrs. Brethen, Demorestville, spent the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Brethen, Switzerville.

Mrs. D. W. Spencer has returned from spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Claringbold, Aurora, N.Y.

Miss Hazel VanAlstyne spent Easter week with her parents and returned to South Mountain Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gary Provins, of Vancouver, B.C., are visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Provins, Kingsford.

Mr. J. M. Simpson is Crown Counsel prosecuting criminal business at Pembroke assizes this week.

Miss Marion Young, Sillsville, returned home on Wednesday after spending a few days with her aunt, Mrs. Robert Asselstine, at Moscow.

Mr. C. I. Maybee is attending the Retail Coal Merchants convention in Toronto this week. Mrs. Maybee accompanied him to Toronto.

Mr. Walter S. Bruton, of Boston, spent the week-end with his sister, Mrs. F. Laughlin, while attending the funeral of his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Hooper and two little daughters from Los Angeles, Cal., and Mrs. A. H. Topf and little son, Cleveland, Ohio, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. U. M. Wilson during the past week.

BIRTHS

Buchanan—At Napanee, on Saturday, April 10th, 1926, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Buchanan, a son.

Fralick—At Roblin, on Thursday, April 1st, 1926, to Mr. and Mrs. Thos. H. Fralick, a son—Thoma Robert Nelson.

MARRIAGES

Woodcock — Barnhart — At Grace Parsonage, Napanee, on Saturday, April 10th, 1926, by the Rev. A. J. Terrill, B.A., B.D., Clayton James Woodcock, to Theressa, daughter of Martin Barnhart, Esq., of the Palace Road.

DEATHS

Gordanier — At Napanee, on Saturday, April 10th, 1926, Frederick J. Gordanier, aged 72 years.

Vanalstine—At Yarker, on Saturday, April 10th, 1926, Lucretia Vanalstine, aged 63 years, 5 months.

In Loving Memory of
ESLIA L. SMITH,
who died April 13th, 1925.

The one we loved is now at rest,
His voice no more we hear,
He left behind some aching hearts
That loved him most sincere.

We are thinking of you to-day,
Eslia,
Thinking of the past;
Picturing you in memories
Just as we saw you last.

Wife and Daughters.

Children's Photographs !

Saturday Special

Every Week from now until Spring

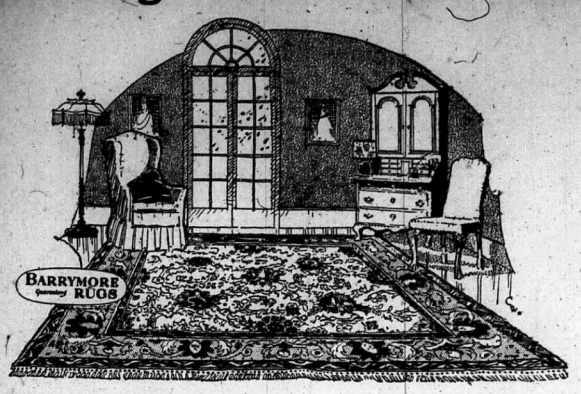
With every dozen regular 4 x 6 Children's Pictures an 8 x 10 enlargement, ready for framing, will be given.

Prices as reasonable as $5.00 per dozen, and nothing extra for the large picture.

I make a specialty of Child-Photography—it will pay you to look me up.

Bertram F. Hawley,
Residence-Studio Dundas St. West.

Furnishings For Your Home !



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A well chosen Barrymore Guaranteed Rug will make a wonderful difference in the appearance of any room. It seemingly creates an air of luxurious comfort and refinement. It is the foundation for all of your other decorating schemes.

Barrymore Rugs have the new, fresh note of originality. They are modern, different, specially designed to harmonize with present day themes in interior decoration.

Our present "Barrymore" stock features a complete range of sizes in three distinct qualities of guaranteed Wilton Rugs.

They are all on display. We invite your early inspection.

FLOOR OILCLOTHS COME IN A FINE RANGE OF PATTERNS
55c. SQUARE YARD

People are replacing carpets with oilcloths, particularly in sleeping rooms, upper halls, and in other rooms where traffic is not so heavy.

Our Oilcloths are made by the same manufacturer who makes our Linoleums. They come in a beautiful range of artistic, pleasing patterns suitable in color and design for practically every room in your home. The finish is exceptionally smooth which makes a floor easier to clean, varnish or wax.

A wide variety of patterns is now on display in 1, 1½, 2 and 2½ yds. widths.

We invite your inspection.

SUN-FAST POPLINS

A delayed shipment of these goods are just being placed in stock. The colors are Rose, Mulberry, Green, Blue and Golden Brown. Extra quality, beautiful finish, guaranteed colors, 50 inches wide, used extensively for over-curtains, portieres and doors. Regular $1.75 quality. Spot cash buying enables us to quote you $1.50 per yard.

See displayed in the Carpet and House Furnishing Department. We are confident you will be pleased with new shadings.

CURTAIN MATERIAL

At no time in the history of our business have we ever been quite so well stocked with Curtain Material. The variety is almost confusing each in price, quality and pattern.

Scotch Fillets and Bungalow Nets at 19c., 29c., 30c., 35c., 40c., 50c., 55c., 62c. and 75c. These goods were mostly bought from the celebrated commission house of Alex. Jamieson during their clearing sale.

Scotch Madras, imported directly from the makers in Scotland, at prices that could not be duplicated from the jobbers in Canada. The prices are 30c., 35c., 40c., 45c., 65c., 70c., 75c., 95c. and $1.00 per yard. Thirty patterns to make a selection from. The widths are 36, 45 and 50 inches.

Sea Island and Silk Madras at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 per yard. 45 and 50 inches wide, used extensively for large windows or panels. Ecru shade.

COCOA MAT SPECIAL

The best possible Mat for outdoor use. Keep the mud and dirt outside your house. Mat is not effected by wet or frost. Should have one at each door entrance to your home. Cleans and dries your rubbers and shoes. We have a special size for private homes, made from the best imported Bengal Cocoa. Securely bound ends and sides; has a deep, closely woven pile. The size is 13 x 27 and the price will be 59c. while they last.

OVER-CURTAIN MATERIAL

Colored Madras is still much in vogue for over-curtains. The colors are Rose, Blue, and Golden Brown. The widths are 45 and 50 inches. The prices are 89c., $1.00, $1.60 and $1.75 per yard.

Sun-fast Armures and Poplins are also popular for over-curtains. The widths are 50 inches, and the price $1.50. These goods are also used for portieres and doorways. The colors are Mulberry, Rose, Green, Blue and Golden Brown.

A HANDSOME BRIDGE LAMP LENDS ITS CHARM TO ANY ROOM

Your choice of many beautiful Polychrome and Stipplelone Bridge Lamps, complete, with hand-painted Parchment or Georgette Over-Silk Shades.

Extension Cord and 2-piece Plug included at our special price of $10.95.

ITS VERY EASY TO WAX FLOORS AND POLISH THEM WITH THE ROBINSON WAXER AND POLISHER

You place wax in the top section (weighing about 1 lb.) and slide it gently over the floor. This applies the wax thoroughly, but without waste.

Place waxer back into weighted section and with very little effort you will get a beautiful and lasting polish.

OUR SPECIAL PRICE ONLY $3.75
And 1 lb. of fine Wax Free with each Waxer
Equally good for hardwood, linoleum, or oil cloth.

FOR THE FLOORS THAT YOU SCRUB—CHOOSE LINOLEUM
IT OFFERS GREATEST SERVICE FOR SMALLEST INVESTMENT

Similar materials to "Linoleum" are created, they bloom successfully for a short time, then gradually fade away. "Linoleum" has stood the test of service under all conditions for years and years.

With us, we find the demand for "Linoleum Floors" growing each season. Increasing both in printed and inlaid qualities. Last season our output of better grade linoleums was most satisfactory. This season we have made greater preparations.

Our department is in excellent condition to intelligently advise and serve you. Your inspection is invited.

PIECE GOODS

Inlaid and Jaspe	$1.65 Sq. Yd.
Printed Linoleums, 3 and 4 yds. wide	$1.00, $1.10 Sq. Yd.
Printed Linoleums, 2 yds. wide	90c., $1.00, $1.10 Sq. Yd.
Battleship Linoleum and Cork Carpet, especially suited to offices, halls and churches at	lowest possible price

LINOLEUM RUGS

Sizes—6 ft. x 9 ft., at	$ 9.00
7 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft. at	11.25
9 ft. x 9 ft., at	13.50
9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in., at	15.75
9 ft. x 12 ft., at	18.00
9 ft. x 13 ft. 6 in., at	19.75
9 ft. x 15 ft., at	22.50
10 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft., at	21.50
12 ft. x 12 ft., at	23.95
12 ft. x 13 ft. 6 in., at	27.00
12 ft. x 15 ft., at	30.00

THESE COLORFUL CHINTZ MAKE ATTRACTIVE HANGINGS

For a very little expense a few yards of Drapery Chintz, Art Cretonne, or Duro Dye fadeless to sun and washing Chambrys will go far in brightening up the various rooms in your home.

36 inch Drapery Chintz in a new range of patterns, in the wanted shades, such as Wood, Green, Blue, Rose, and Grey, priced at 30c. yard.

36 inch Art Cretonne, suitable for hanging or coverings in beautiful floral designs on Black, Blue, Green, and fawn—priced at 50c. yard.

40 inches wide Reversible Shadow Cretonne, floral designs on background of Wood, Grey, and Blue—priced at 60c. yard.

36 inches wide, Duro Dye Sun and Tub Fast Chambrys, come in shades of Mauve, Blue, and Green—priced at 65c. yd.

All procurable in our Staple Department.

Quality, Service, Value.

THE ROBINSON CO.
LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.